BOMBAY COURIER

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1825. [NO.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to put the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.
REVENUE.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following list of articles of "Europe Supplies" which under the Proclamation of the 12th of last month are exempted from transit duties in passing to the several Stations in the Deccan.

Articles for Wearing Apparel, Artificial flowers, Beads, Beer, Billiard balls, Bird Shot, Blacking and brushes, Brandy, Broad Cloth, Camblets, Carriages and conveyances, Carpets, Charts and Maps, Clocks and Watches, Confectionary and Sweet meats, Coral, Corks. Cutle y and Hardware, Cyder and Perry Earthenware, Eatables, Empty bottles, Fishing Tackles, Flints, Furniture household, Garden Engines, Gin, Glass looking, Glass Ware, Glass, window, Gold and Silver lace, Gold and Silver Thread, Guns and Pistols, Gunpowder, Japanware, Jewellery, Leathers, Lines and Twines, Mathematical and other Instruments, Medicines, Metal ware, Mineral specimens, Nails, Needles and Pins, Oil Paint, Oil ulsey Linsee , Paint, Paint Brushes, Perfumery, Pictures, Plate and Plated ware, Printed Cotton and Calicoes, Printing Press, Rum, Saddlery, Seeds of various sorts, Shawls, Soda powder and water, Soap, Spirits Turpentine, Stationery and Books, Sugar, Snuff, Tin ware, Toys, Types, Vegetable Syrup, Wine, Wine Coolers.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
(Signed) J. FARISH,
Secretary to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
9th August 1825.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

TRUE TRANSLATION,
W. H. WATHEN,
Per. Sec. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been deemed expedient to alter the Jurisdiction of the Senior and Junior Magistrates of Police, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that all the Suburbs to the Eastward of the Parell Road, and to the Southward of the Road from the Mombadavey Tank to Musjid Bunder, have been placed under the Superintendence of the Senior Magistrate of Police.

Published by order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
D. GREENHILL,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY CASTLE.
9th August, 1825.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an adjourned GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at my Office on Wednesday next, the 24th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET,
20th August 1825.

NAVAL HALF-PAY.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE,
17th January, 1825.

IN pursuance of His Majesty's Order in Council of the 20th of November 1824. Notice is hereby given, that all Officers of the Royal Navy, receiving Half-Pay, are required to annex to the Signature of their names to their Quarterly Half-Pay Affidavits, the place of their Residence at the date of each Affidavit.

J. W. CROKER.

Advertisement.

On THURSDAY the 1st September next,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION
AT THE
GRAND ARSENAL,
A LARGE QUANTITY
OF
OLD IRON,

CONSISTING of Tyars, Bolts, Nuts Capsquares &c. the property of the Hon'ble Company.

Terms of sale, a deposit of 10 per Cent is to be immediately paid down by the purchaser, and the Iron to be cleared away and paid for in six days, or the deposit will be forfeited and the Iron resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

C. HODGSON,
Lieut. Col. of Artillery
and Commissary of Stores.

BOMBAY,
GRAND ARSENAL,
16th August 1825.

By Order of the Military Board,
P. FEARON,
Secretary.

MILITARY BOARD OFFICE,
17th August 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL this day continue the sale of the late Col. COWPER'S effects, commencing with the Books: next will be sold the Wine and Beer.

Sale to commence exactly at 11 o'clock.

Bombay, 20th *August* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

WILL this day, Saturday the 20th inst. the second day's Sale of the late Col. COWPER'S Property,
At 4 P. M.

Put up to Sale by Auction, the late Col. COWPER'S Interest in his late Residence the "BEE HIVE," held by him *free of Rent* for a term of eight years and two months, commencing from the first day of November 1824, and expiring on the first day of January 1833.

The House is quite new, and will require no repairs beyond the usual Annual ones: it is strongly and firmly built of the best materials, Teak Floor throughout, and for convenience of arrangement and taste in fitting up, may challenge any House in the Island.

The title by which it is held and conditions of Sale, may be known on application to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 20th *August* 1825.

KEMPT AND CO.

HAVE received for sale on Commission, a few Copies of Lieut. Col. Pasley's complete course of Practical Geometry, in one vol. do. Elementary Fortification in two vols. with Plates and Diagrams. As the supply of the above works is limited, an early application is recommended.

Bombay, 20th *August* 1825.

FOR SALE

A FEW Butts of excellent SHERRY, imported in the Recovery; and some old MADEIRA WINE, in Hogsheads, at a moderate price.

Apply at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 20th *August* 1825.

BAXTER AND CO.

HAVE lately received from England a New and very handsome Phaeton upon a New and very improved Principle.

Bombay, 20th *August* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

OLD Whiskey,..... per dozen	Rs. 12
Nice Wine.....	9
Bourdeaux Claret,.....	9
Flamin's English Claret,.....	24

Meadows Street, 20th *August* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE ARTICLES
OF
JEWELLERY,
JUST IMPORTED,
VIZ.

HANDSOME Diamond Brooch for Hair, Brilliant Comet Brooch, Yellow Diamond and Brilliant Ring. Brilliant Breast Pins, Ruby and Brilliant Ring, Brilliant Ring for Hair, Pearl and Turquoize Ring, Handsome Gold Chains, Do. with Earrings to match. Gold Musical Box, Gold Snuff Box, Do. Toothpick Case, Gold Brooches for Hair, &c.

Meadows Street, 20th *August* 1825

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT LONDON BUILT
BAROUCHE
NEARLY NEW
WITH
HARNESS,
PRICE RUPEES 1600,
AND
AN ELEGANT LONDON BUILT
CURRICLE
AND NEW
HARNESS
PRICE RS. 2000.

Meadows Street, 20th *August* 1825.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

Superfine	BLUE CLOTH	AT RS. 15 PER YARD
"	BLACK DO.	
"	YELLOW DO.	
"	GREEN DO.	

Meadows Street, 20th *August* 1825.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A Lady of liberal Education, who from experience is fully competent to superintend the various Studies requisite to render a Female accomplished and well-informed, receives under her Protection a limited number of Young Ladies whose Parents or Guardians are resident in the EAST INDIES.

The Children will be treated with the greatest Care, Affection, and Attention, both as to their *Improvements and Comforts*. Every indulgence will be allowed that can with propriety be granted, and the strictest regard will be paid to their HEALTH, MORALS, AND RELIGIOUS DUTIES.

In order that they may gradually acquire an easy Elegance of manners, they will, according to their Age, be introduced in to the society of their Protectress, which is highly respectable, many of her relatives having attained considerable rank in the King's and Company's Service.

English History, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Study of the Globes, French, Italian, Music, Drawing, and Dancing,

One Hundred and Fifty Guineas per Annum.

(WASHING INCLUDED UNDER TEN YEARS OF AGE.)

Harp, Singing, Painting on Velvet, and Pocket Money, Extra Charges.

Respectable reference, and Half Yearly Settlements (through Agents in London) will be required.

Three Months notice necessary previous to the removal of a Pupil.

Letters Addressed,
Miss McLeod,
No. 4 Spencer Place, Brixton Road,
Kennington Common, London,
will meet with immediate attention,—or forwarded (Post Paid) to the Care of,
Messrs. Fletcher, Alexander, & Co. Devonshire Square,
Messrs. Fairlie, Bonham, & Co. Broad Street Buildings,
Messrs. Inglis, Forbes, & Co. Mansion House Place,
} LONDON.

[redacted]don,
[redacted]SHIP
[redacted]A,
[redacted]NS,
[redacted]m. L. Pipe
[redacted]ILL Sail on or before the
[redacted]st September, having all her
freight engaged.
[redacted]ship has been fitted up in England
[redacted]ssly for Passengers, with every con
[redacted]nience, and will carry a Surgeon: and
sailing positively as immediately affords a
superior opportunity for any family or single
Gentleman desirous to proceed directly to
England.

Apply to Messrs. BAXTER and CO. or to Captain POPE, on board.

Bombay, 20th August 1825.

TO SURGEONS,

THE above Ship Asia taking Passengers to England will require a Surgeon: any Medical Gentleman desirous to proceed to England, will be treated with on liberal terms on Application as above.

Bombay, 20th August 1825

Passage to London,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

RECOVERY,

OF 600 TONS BURTHEN,

Henry C. Chapman,

COMMANDER,

WILL Sail for London direct about the 15th proximo

This Ship carries a regular Surgeon and has elegant accommodations for Passengers: plans of which may be seen and particulars known on application to Captain Chapman at the Office of Messrs WILLIAM NICOL & CO.

Bombay, 12th August 1825

Passage to London,

THE TEAK BUILT SHIP

MAITLAND,

OF 700 TONS BURTHEN

AND COMMANDED BY

CAPT. J. L. STUDD,

(OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

WAS to leave London on the 2nd June and may be expected here early in next month.

This ship has splendid accommodations for Pasengers, carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched from this Port about the 1st November

Apply at the office of MESSRS. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO. where plans of her cabins may be seen.

Bombay, 20th August 1825.

Advertisement.

BACHEE GHAUCHUN has this day contracted with VEERBOY woman, daughter of Motewallah Dole, and wife of Pallunjee Rustomjee, to purchase from her a DWELLING HOUSE covered with Tiles, situate in the new Town in the Street of Pydhowney's Beezee Alley. Any person or persons having Claim, Demand, Mortgage, or Inheritable right, by they are hereby required to make the same known to the PURCHASER, within 14 days from the date hereof, or else the same will not be afterwards admitted.

Bombay, 15th August 1825.

જાહેર ખબર

બચી ધાંચન મે બાલુ વીરબાઇ
મોઠવાલા દોલની છોકરી તથા પાલનજી
કુશતમજની ઘણીકરની પાશેથી ઘેકર
એક રેકવાનુ હક ખાણ ચાલેલુ વેચાતુ
લેવાનુ શાટુ કર્યુ—એ ઘેકર શ્રી ખાકા
રકોટ ખેતવા મા પોએધો નીની બીજી
આલીમાં એ કુપર કરએક લોક અ
ગર લોખા દાવો અગર લેકેય અગર
ગીર દાવો અગર વારશે પોચતો કોએ
તો ઘણીએએ આજથી દીન ૧૪ ની
દતમાં આવીને ખરીદદારને જાહેર કરે
તેમારપછી એ દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી *

તારીખ ૧૫ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THOMAS ALEXANDER COWPER, late a Lieut. Col. Commandant in the Military Service of the Honorable the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment, late of Bombay Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to CHARLOTTE COWPER his widow, the Executrix therein named, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 19th Aug. 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

Advertisement.

In the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay,

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER MOOLJEE KHEMJEE Hindoo late of Bombay deceased.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of THUCKER MOOLJEE KHEMJEE Hindoo late of Bombay deceased, may be granted to THUCKER OODHOWJEE MOOLJEE and THUCKER OODHO NANJEE respectively Hindoos and of Bombay Inhabitants, the sole Executors named in the said last Will and Testament, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

શ્રી ચુંબજી ની થુપરીમ કોરટ આપ
જુડીકેચરમાંથી
મરનાર હીનકુ ઠકર મુલજી ખેમજી શ્રી
ચુંબજીવાલો હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં
વશીએતનાંમાં બાબત *
મરનાર હીનકુ ઠકર મુલજી ખેમજી શ્રી
ચુંબજીવાલો હતો એનાં છેલા વીલનાં વશી
એતનાંમાંનો અખતીયાર લેવા શાકુ ઠકર
ઓધવજી મુલજી તથા ઠકર ઓધવજી
નજી શ્રી મુબજીનાં રહેવાશી બો ધા
હીનકુ છે એ ધણી થીએ શ્રી અબજી
થુપરી કોરટ આપ જુડીકેચરમાં અરજ
કીધેલ છે મકુબુલે—કાંઇ એ મરના
રે તેનાનાં છેલા વીલમાં હને વટીલો કી
ધેલ—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબ
કતા હોએ તેનાંમાંને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૧૦ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE Parsee, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to HERWANJEE NOWROJEE of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, the only son of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર પારશી નવરોજજી કુશતમજી
શ્રી ચુંબજીવાલો હતો એની માલ મીલક
તનુ અખતીયારનાંકુ લેવા શાકુ એ મર
નારનો એકજ છોકરો મેહરવાનજી નવરો
જજી એ શ્રી ચુંબજની થુપરીમ કોરટ આ
પ જુડીકેચરમાં અરજ કીધેલ છે જે મકુ
બલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં બાબ
કતા હોએ તેનાંમાંને જાહેર થાએ *

તારીખ ૧૦ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, Estate and Effects, of GOOLAM MOIDEEN BIN ABDUL BAWA Nalcanday, otherwise called BAPA Nalcanday, Mahomedan, late of Bombay, deceased, may be granted to ABDUL RAHIMON BIN GOOLAMMOIDEEN Nalcunday, the only son of the said deceased, all Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 10th day of August, 1825.

GRANT AND WEST,
PROCTORS

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર મીયાં ગુલામ મોઈદીન બીન
બબદુલ બાવા નાલખાંડે અગર બાપા
નાલખાંડે શ્રી ચુંબજવાલો હતો એની માલ
મીલક તનુ અખતીયારનાંકુ લેવા શાકુ
એ મરનારનો એકજ છોકરો હતો બબદુલ
રકેમીન બીન ગુલામ મોઈદીન નાલખાંડે
એ બણીએ શ્રી ચુંબજની થુપરીમ કોરટ
આપ જુડીકેચરમાં અરજ કીધેલ છે જે મ
કુને મલે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો એનાં
બાબકતા હોએ તેનાંમાંને જાહેર થાએ

તારીખ ૧૦ મી આગાશટ ૧૮૨૫

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, rights and Credits, of ANTONIO DE PENHA, late of Bombay Portuguese deceased, may be granted to BEATRIZ CRIADO the widow and DOMINGOS DE PENHA the son of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 14th day of April, 1825

GRANT & WEST,
PROCTORS.

VIZO.

TENDO Applicado a Corte Suprema da Judicatura em Bombaim, que lhe sejão concedidas as Cartas de Administração de todo e quaesquer Bens e Espolio, dereito e Credito; e outra qualquer Estado moveis e immoveis de ANTONIO DE PENHA, Morador de Bombaim, ja defuncto, sejão concedidas a BEATRIZ CRIADO, Viuva DOMINGOS de PENHA filho do defuncto: todas as pessoas concernente nella fiquem por este informado do mesmo.—Datado hoje 14 de Abril de 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
PROCURADOR.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 5TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 256 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council confirms a Division order by Lieutenant Colonel Corsellis C. B. Commanding the Surat Division of the army, dated 1st July, authorizing the assistance of Eight Carts, two Boats, and twelve Coolies to enable the Pioneer detachment at Surat to carry on repairs to the Military roads.

(No. 257 of 1825 will appear in our next Paper)

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1825.

No. 258, of 1825.—The following Cadets and assistant Surgeon having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the Ship Recovery on the 11th instant and produced certificates and covenant of their several appointments on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date.

The Cadets for the Infantry are promoted to Ensigns—Date of rank to be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No 418.—Messrs James Pope.
Ditto, 423 do.—Colin Shaw Geddes,
Do. 430 do.—Frederick Mayor.
Do. 431 do.—Henry W. Budden.

Medical Establishment.

Mr. Charles Frederick Owen.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1825.

No. 259 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the provision of the Order of 3d of February 1820 granting an allowance to the Officer performing the duties of Veterinary Surgeon in the Regiments of Cavalry on this Establishment to the Horse Artillery. The full allowance, or Rupees (2) two per diem being drawn by the Officer in charge of these duties, with the two Troops at Head Quarters, and Rupees (30) thirty per mensem for a single troop. This order to have effect from the 1st of May last.

Bombay Castle, 16th August 1825.

No. 260 of 1825.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased in the Marine Department, to appoint Sub Assistant Surgeon Dickson to the charge of the Medical duties of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Amherst, until further Orders.

Bombay Castle, 18th Aug. 1825.

No. 261 of 1825.—Lieutenant H. G. Roberts of the 14th Regiment of Native Infantry is appointed to command the escort of the Resident in Cutch.

A provisional order by Lieutenant Colonel Dyson dated Camp Booj 9th July 1825 appointing Lt. Whitaker of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to the temporary charge of the Escort of the Resident in Cutch, is confirmed by the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 18th Aug. 1825.

No. 262 of 1825. The Rank of the following Cadets of the Infantry in List No. 1 of 1824 having been received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to permanently post them to Regiments, and assign them dates of Commission as follows.

Infantry. List No. 1 1824.

No.	Names	Rank as Ensign.		To what Regt. Appointed.	
1	Edm. Arther Guerin,	7 Dec.	1824	6 Regt. N. I.	
2	Jas. Macdonell	do.	do.	19	do. do. do.
3	Wm. Chambers,	do.	do.	do.	13 do. do.
4	Camp. Hunt. Brown,	do.	do.	do.	23 do. do.
5	Geo. Richardson,	do.	do.	do.	7 do. do.
6	Eras. Dar Bagshawe,	do.	do.	do.	6 do. do.
7	Nath. Hy. Thornbury,	do.	do.	do.	8 do. do.
8	Hen. Stuk. Bouchier,	30	do.	do.	4 do.
9	Char. Geor. Calland,	do.	do.	do.	1
10	Phil H. Skinner	do.	do.	11	do.
11	Sam. Jas Stevenson,	3 Jan.	1825	21	Regt. N. I.
12	Henry James,	do.	do.	do.	20 do. do.
13	Geo. Bazett Lloyd,	do.	do.	do.	19 do. do.
14	Geo. Sparrow,	do.	do.	do.	21 do. do.
15	Bruce Mitchell,	do.	do.	do.	1 Eur. Regt.
16	Atkins Hamilton,	do.	do.	do.	Regt. N. I.
7	Geo. Duncan Wilson,	do.	do.	do.	2 Eur. Regt.
8	Molyneux Smith,	do.	do.	do.	13 Regt. N. I.
9	Thos Jackson,	do.	do.	do.	10 do. do.
0	Chas Bailie Raitt,	6 Feb.	1	Gr. Bat. N. I.	
21	Wm Geddes,	do.	do.	do.	24 do do. do.
22	Samuel Parr,	do.	do.	do.	23d. Regt N. I.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint the Reverend Mainwaring to the charge of the [redacted] the Harbour of Bombay.

By Order of the Honble the Governor in Council,
D GREENHILL,
Acting Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
19TH AUGUST, 1825.

ERRATUM.

It was Bhoydass Suckeedass, and not Toolseydass Callianjee, who granted the funds for the charitable purpose of building a tank at Sion.

CORRESPONDENTS.

The recent press of Europe matter has prevented due attention to our correspondents.

N. T. may be perfectly right, but we equally object to publish flattery as any thing of an opposite nature. We are certainly friends to the exercise of courtesy towards all persons in whatever situation fate may have placed, or may be supposed to have placed them, at the same time we believe that deviations from it are often more apparent than real.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d and looking up.
Calcutta 90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras
A five per cent loan open.

Our present number is principally dedicated to extracts from the late English papers brought by the Ganges and Recovery. We forget to mention in our last that the former ship left Liverpool on the 4th of May, and not the 3d of April as had been originally reported.

There are various reports from the eastward, upon the truth of which it is impossible to depend. A Chinese force is said to be on the way to assist the Burmese, and an army of fifty thousand of the latter are reported to be about to commence active operations. The Arracan force, it is believed, will be removed to Prome.

On the 30th of March Mr. Huskisson moved in the House of Commons for the appointment of a select Committee to consider the effect of the repeal of the combination laws. It will be recollected that in the preceding Session, on the motion of Mr. Hume, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of repealing the laws in question, at the suggestion of which a Bill was passed, which repealed at once thirty or forty acts of Parliament, and which not only affected all the statutes declaring combination an evil, but went to provide that no proceedings should take place by the common law against it. The Committee, it would appear, though much evidence was heard on the subject, did not examine very deeply into the probable results of its recommendation, and the consequence has been that the *operatives*, (as the KNIGHTS of the *loom* and the *last* are now affectedly called) soon began to think themselves personages of no ordinary calibre, and immediately made attempts, by *striking work*, to extort higher wages from their employers. A man's labour is his own property, and he has certainly a right to dispose of it as he chooses, as long as he shews an equal respect for the property of others; but this was not the principle acted upon on the present occasion. Combinations were formed—threats—outrages were perpetrated—property was destroyed—and lives were [redacted] a melancholy proof was afforded of the baneful effects of that system of legislative quackery which, despising all old remedies, is always ready to offer, with empirical effrontery, a *panacea* for every political evil.—It is true that the outrages committed were punishable by law, but the very system of combination prevented discovery, and obstructed the course of justice. In the west of Scotland the evil of combination appears to have been [redacted] to a greater extent [redacted] quarter. The [redacted] ship

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gates to a general congress, and the 11th Article of the Constitution instituted by these worthies, stated that it was the duty of the general congress, or meeting, to do every thing in their power for the common benefit of the persons confederated, and first to point out masters whom they disliked, and secondly to warn those masters,—that is to say, to warn them of the danger of not submitting implicitly to the new system of government. In most parts of the kingdom similar combinations have been formed, and they have almost uniformly ended in disgraceful outrages and destruction of property. It was at one time supposed that this feeling incident to the change of system would be merely temporary, and would gradually subside; but as it appears to encrease rather than diminish, it is to be hoped that some effectual measure will be adopted in the present Session of Parliament, which will not only protect the capital of the master, but which will secure to the workman a just remuneration for his labour.

We have perused the number of the Oriental Herald for April, but really a voyage to England appears to torture every piece of intelligence so terribly from the truth, and every page relating to India is so tainted with the spirit of party and partizanship, that no interest is excited and all confidence destroyed. There is a long article from India entitled BARRACKPORE MASSACRE, BHURMESE WAR, AND PRESENT STATE OF THE NATIVE ARMY IN BENGAL, the merits of which will be better understood and more correctly commented upon in that part of India to which it more particularly relates, than where we are now writing. The following piece of information, which is appended by way of note, will be new to many of our readers.—"It will surprise these optimists to hear, that in our Eastern territories, since the disaster of our troops at Ramoo, monthly bonfires celebrate this event as the signal of the downfall of British power. Although I cannot vouch for this myself, I have heard it from an individual whose testimony is worthy of every respect"

As in the article to which we have alluded all India is described as participating in the interest excited by the Bhurmese war, and even the insurrection at Kittoor is insinuated to be only a branch of a general conspiracy, we should like to be informed if any of our readers have ever witnessed these monthly illuminations, as it appears to us such an odd way of throwing darkness and obscurity over the designs of those who had secretly combined for the destruction of the British power and dominion in India.

In the Court of Proprietors, on the occasion of which a motion was made for the production of certain papers relative to the Mutiny at Barrackpore, Captain Maxfield opposed it on what we certainly think very weak grounds, namely, that the information, by finding its way to other countries, might prove injurious to the Company's interests. In ridiculing the above-mentioned reason for concealment, the Oriental Herald remarks, "What will be said of this at all the "Courts of the Continent—from Paris to "Petersburgh—from Vienna to Berlin—to "each of which the Oriental Herald is sent "by order, and at each of which it is no "doubt *attentively* read. What will be "said of this avowal; that the papers respecting this meeting and the state of our "army in India, are such as we should "not let other nations see?"—This intelligence must no doubt afford gratification to all who delight in the progress of liberty and political regeneration. What a wonderful change towards liberal principles must have suddenly taken place among the members of the Holy Alliance, to admit into their dominions a work which advocates the liberty of the press as adapted to every country, and that considers that liberty as the source of all good, and that the want of it is the source of almost every evil. The monarchs, however, most probably confine the perusal to the precincts of the Court, and do not allow so good a thing to get into the hands of the people.

We understand that a considerable sensation has been excited at Poona by the discovery of a cannister of gunpowder [illegible] contents of the Bangy Dawk [illegible] horrible [illegible] and his S. Dis[illegible]n of his taking [illegible]son, of [illegible]ip was by [illegible]s

grateful acknowledgments for the great attentions which had been paid to him, and with wishes for the prosperity and happiness of those he left, expressed the pleasure he had derived during his residence from the excellent and valuable society of this Presidency. The high talents of Bishop Heber, united with his very kind and amiable feelings, engage the regard and friendliness of all who know him, and his frequent discourses from the pulpit, exhibiting with unusual force the leading features of the Christian faith and character, leave an impression on his hearers which will long remain to their delight and improvement. He carries with him, we are sure, the prayers of every good man for his health and success in the arduous and awfully important duties in which he is engaged.

The following is the speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the House of Peers, in which he expresses his opinions as unaltered in regard to the Catholic question.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MON. APR. 25.

His Royal Highness the Duke of YORK.—I hold in my hand a petition from the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of St. George, Windsor, praying that no further concession may be made to the Roman Catholics. I am sure that any representation from so learned and respectable a body will be received with the attention which it deserves; and therefore, I should not have troubled your lordships with any observations in support of it, if I did not feel that this was an occasion on which any man may well be permitted to address your lordships. I do this the more readily on the present occasion, because feeling that I have not been in the habit of taking part in your discussions I will not interrupt the progress of the debate on the bill to which the petitioners refer, if it should come into the house. It is now 25 years since this measure was first brought into discussion: I cannot forget with what events that discussion was at that time connected. It was connected also with the temporary removal of one of the ablest, wisest, and most honest ministers that this country ever had. From that time, when I gave my first vote on this question, to the present, I have never seen any reason to regret or to change the line which I then took. I have every year seen more reason to be satisfied with my decision. When the question comes regularly before your lordships, it will be discussed much more fully and ably than I can do it: but there are two or three subjects on which I am anxious to touch: one is that you place the Church of England in a situation in which no other church in the world is placed: the Roman Catholic will not allow the Church of England or Parliament to interfere with his church, and yet he requires you to allow him to interfere with your church, and to legislate for it. There is another subject, still more delicate, on which I cannot, however, help saying a few words, I speak (I beg to be understood) only as an individual: I desire not to be understood as speaking for any body else; but consider, my lord, the situation in which you place the Sovereign. By the coronation oath, he Sovereign is bound to maintain the church established, in her doctrine, discipline, and rights inviolate. An act of Parliament may release future Sovereigns and other men from this oath, or from any other oath to be taken; but can it release an individual who has already taken it? I speak, I repeat it again, as an individual; but I entreat the house to consider the situation in which the Sovereign is thus placed. I feel very strongly on this whole subject: I cannot forget the deep interest which was taken upon it by one now no more; and the long and unhappy illness in which—[Here his Royal Highness was sensibly affected.] I have been brought up from my early years in these principles; and from the time when I began to reason for myself, I have entertained them from conviction; and, in every situation in which I may be placed, I will maintain them, so help me God!—(Loud cheering.)

The petition was read and laid on the table.

The subjoined account of the loss of the ship Lotus from Rangoon, taken from the India Gazette, may be considered as correct.

LOSS OF THE LOTUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIA GAZETTE.

SIR,—I have just perused the statement in the John Bull Newspaper of the 28th instant, respecting the loss of the H. C. Transport Ship Lotus, taken from the Statement of Mr. Giles Windbolt, 2d Officer; it is most incorrect, and I believe the following will be found nearer the truth.

The Pilot, Mr. Dundon, came on board about 8 A. M. on the 22d instant, in False Bay. At sun-set the vessel was abeam of the Reef Buoy, and not the Spit Buoy, distant about 700 yards on the larboard side; after having passed it about 3 miles, the Ship came to an anchor in 6 fathoms water about 9 P. M. While setting in the Cuddy I heard some person inform the Pilot the vessel had swung to the Flood, when he ordered more cable to be given to her. Mr. Windbolt relieving him at midnight. Having experienced rather a rough passage across the Bay, we all retired to our beds in hopes of getting a comfortable night's repose, but in this we were disappointed. At 1½ A. M. all hands were roused from their beds, the Ship's striking; the rudder was after knocked off, the lead being over the side of the Ship, she was be still driving; the larboard anchor was immediately let go. The vessel still continuing to strike, an attempt was made to get way on her; the starboard anchor was weighed, which, on examination, was found to have lost both flukes and part of the shank. A few head sails were now set, and the larboard anchor cut away, but the rudder being gone she would not pay off. Not knowing our exact position, we anxiously awaited the dawn of day, when the tripod on Edmonstone's Island was found to bear N. and by W. 2 miles; Land was also seen to Eastward about 6 miles. The morning being hazy, we at first took the tripod for a Ship, when the usual signal of distress was made. The officers who were on watch during the night, were called for and questioned by Captain Brown, when it was ascertained the orders of the Pilot respecting the deep sea lead being kept over the side of the Ship to ascertain if she drove, was totally neglected. Mr. Windbolt stated he could not find it on coming on watch. Neither the Captain nor Pilot was called till the Ship struck. The ship did not make much water till 8 o'clock, when 9 feet were reported to be in the hold. The long boat was hoisted out and the cutter lowered, both of which were ordered to come to with a grapnel about a quarter of a mile off the Ship to leeward, while the masts were cutting away, which was immediately done in succession. The [illegible] boat was cast out of the slings, the jolly boat was lowered to save her if possible; this being impracticable, the jolly boat endeavoured to regain the Ship, but there being only three hands in her, they were unable to pull against a strong flood, therefore made for the other boats where she brought up, Captain Brown ordered rafts to be made; it now being evident the Ship was totally lost, the boats were signaled to come alongside. In the afternoon the cutter made the Ship, and reported that the long boat had not hands sufficient to reach her. Mr. Windbolt was sent back with 4 additional hands in the cutter, with orders to shew a light occasionally, and not to fail making for the Ship with all the boats, on a signal being given. By this opportunity provisions were sent to the men who had been in the long boat all day. Mr. Windbolt shewed a light at intervals till 11 o'clock after which period there was none to be seen. At midnight it blew fresh, accompanied by a heavy sea, which soon made a breach over the ship; every one was now obliged to cling on as well as he could. The passengers and part of the crew were on the poop, the remainder on the fore castle, with the poor invalids. Towards day light the wind abated and the sea fell; one boat was now only visible, a signal was made for her by Captain Brown, but she made sail and stood in shore. The prospect was now truly gloomy, all hands on the poop immediately commenced constructing a raft out of the hen coops, which, when finished, was launched, with two more from the forecastle; what number went on the latter I was unable to ascertain. The one from the poop contained Captain Burrows, Captain Fincane, Lieutenant Brownrigg, Adjutant McCarthy, Mr. Dundon, Mr. Collman, 2 Natives and the ship's Sail-maker.—While holding on for Captain Brown, and his 1st officer Mr. Evans, the rope broke, and we were unable to regain the ship. We now committed ourselves to the mercy of the waves, and even despaired of gaining the Eastern shore, the raft being very deep in the water and every sea washing over our heads. The raft consisted of four hen coops & two spars. After being nearly four hours thus exposed, we had almost reached the last surf when the raft separated. We attempted to gain the shore by waking, but found this impossible; the water getting deeper, those that could swim were obliged to regain the raft as bad as it was; in this attempt Mr. Collman and the sail maker were drowned. Having at length gained the shore, we providentially found the jolly boat which had been abandoned during the night by the crew and allowed to drift on shore, without oars, rudder or mast, and her gunnel stove in. We here found 17 persons who had escaped on one of the rafts; three more shortly after joined us, they said their party originally consisted of four, but one had been carried off by a tiger on their landing,—this was distressing information to all hands. We immediately took possession of the jolly boat, and made rudder, oars, and mast out of the wood picked up on the beach. There being nothing to eat or drink, we turned the boat over and got as many under it as it would contain; in this position we remained all night. On the 25th, about 11 A. M. the Officers having consulted, we determined on starting in the jolly boat; this was effected with difficulty, as all hands wanted to go, which was impossible. We took with us 1 English boy, 1 China man, 3 Lascars, and having put off from the shore, we with difficulty reached a point to the westward, having to drag the boat over three reefs; not being able to get any farther this tide, we hauled up the boat, and made our house for the night. Here we could get nothing to eat, and only a little brackish water to drink;—tide serving about 9 A. M. on the 26th, all hands set to and launched the boat; the commencement of this day's journey was one of danger and fatigue, having to drag the boat through a heavy and extensive surf. About 3 P. M. when much exhausted, we perceived to our great joy, houses on the shore, for which we immediately made, and found them to be the Salt Works of Mr. Palmer; here we tasted the first food since the day we were wrecked. The natives shewed us every attention, and supplied us well with curry and rice. Our first object was now to send food to the unfortunate survivors we left behind; we offered to give up our boat, and give two guides if any of the natives would return, but neither entreaties nor the offer of a large reward could induce any of them to go. They said if they had three boats they would start, but if only one went, all hands would get into her, and she would be lost,—Having remained here during the night, we started with a guide on the 22th, at 3 P. M. for the Dawk House at Saugor, in hope of procuring a boat to send to the unfortunate people we left behind, but night coming on, the guide got frightened, and could not shew the way. Our situation was now very bad. A fresh breeze springing up, accompanied by a heavy head sea, we despaired of gaining the shipping at Sangor, every sea threatening destruction to our small, fragile, and leaky craft with 11 hands on board. After beating about all night, when nearly exhausted with fatigue and wet, we reached the H. C. ship Bridgwater at 2 A. M. on the 28th, were we were received and treated with the greatest kindness and humanity. We reached Kedgeree the same evening, where we experienced equal hospitality from Mr. G. Henwood. The place of anchorage is correctly stated, as also the position the ship when she struck. Your nautical readers will therefore be able to judge how far Mr. Windbolt and Mr. Allen did their duty on watch: and certainly no effort was made by the people on board the boats to save the survivors on the wreck What number remained there after my departure is impossible to say. To Captain Brown, Mr. Evans, 1 is 1st Officer, and Mr. Dundon the Pilot, every praise is due for their zeal and exertions in endeavouring to save the ship. I trust your kind readers will excuse this hurried account, but indisposition prevents my stating matters more particularly. I shall only add, I think the Editor of *John Bull* might have refrained from mentioning the names of the passengers, till their fate was more certain.

I am, Mr. Editor,
Your's,
A PASSENGER.

July 31st, 1825.

ARRIVALS.—Capt. C. S. John Grant, Madras Est. and H. H. Nizam's Service.
Captain T. W. Stokoe, Commdt. Tannah.
Lieut. Col. J. Taylor, 9th Regt. N. I.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. and Adjt. G. W. Blechley, Invd. Batt.
Ensign C. Shirt, 20th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—None.
DEPARTURES.—August 12th The Honble Company's Ship Kellie Castle, Captain E. L. Adams, to China.
Do. 12th Ship Lady East, Commander A. Talbert, to China.
Do. 14th Ship Cornwall, Roderick Morison Commander, to Liverpool.
Do. 15th The H. C. Surveying Ship Discovery, Lieut G. B. Brucks Comd. to Point De Galle and Calcutta.
Do. 16th Arab Ship Futtul Barree, Abdulla Woomer Naqudah, to Penang.
Do. The H. C. Ship Farquharson, Captain J. Wm. Cruickshank, to China.
Passengers per Kellie Castle.—John Burrows.
Passengers per Farquharson.—Mr. Jarman, Free Mariner, Lieut John Liddell, 23d Regt. N. I.
Passengers per Cornwall.—Mrs. Morrison, Mrs. Gosley, Miss Henry, Lieut O'Conor.
Passengers per Discovery.—Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Mrs. Heber, Mrs Smith, Dr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Robinson.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 31, Ship Isabella Robertson, Captain E. Oakes, from Calcutta 16th July.
Do. Schooner Dawie, Captain George Blakland, from Calcutta 20th July.
4th, Brig Lovely Sophia, Captain Louis Ringwald, from Masulipatam 13th July.
DEPARTURES.—July 30th, Ship General Palmer, Captain G. Truscott, for London.
Do. H. M. Ship Boadicea, Commodore Sir James Brisbane, for Rangoon and Calcutta.
August 3d, H. C. Ship Atlas, Captain J. Hine, for Penang, Singapore, and China.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—July 21st Ship Hope, J. T. E. Flint, from Portsmouth 25th March and Madras 13th July.
July 23d Brig Brougham, W. Andrews, from Arracan 11th July.
Ditto Ship Glenelg, C. Gover, from Rangoon 6th July.
Ditto Arab Ship Dannmon Shaw, Hasan, from Rangoon 12th June.
July 25th Ship Edward Miles, P. Tennant, (said to be a Prize Ship) from Penang 10th July.
July 26th, Ship Madras, R. J. Fayrer, from London 16th March, Madeira 10th April and Madras 19th July.
Ditto Ship David Scott, R. Thornhill, from Natal 26th June.
July 28th Ship Lady Blackwood, J. Russell, from Coast of Mexico 14th March and Singapore 26th June.
July 29th Ship Sulimany R. S. Charter, from Rangoon 10th July, and Brig Pallas, Richard Rutter, from ditto ditto.
July 31st Brig Dottrell, from Bombay, Madras and Vizagapatam.
Passengers per Hope, from London:—Miss Begbie, Doctors Gray and Browa, Assistant Surgeons, H. C. Service; Messrs Mendie'a and Turnbull, Free Merchants; Mr. Anderson, Artillery Cadet; Messrs. Evans, Vickey and Nun, Infantry Cadets.
From Madras:—Mrs. Mackenzie; Dr Mackenzie, Surgeon, Madras Establishment; Lieutenant Lillie, H. M. 31st Regiment; Lieutenant Madgeon, H. M. 46th Regiment; Mr. Short, Infantry Cadet; and Mr Burnhill, Free Mariner.
Per Glenelg, from Rangoon:—Major J. Dennie, H. M. 13th Foot; J. Hamilton, Esq. Surgeon, H. M. 13th Foot; Captain J. Webb, Artillery; Lieutenant Honorable J. Howard, H. M. 13th Foot, Lieutenant William King, H. M. 89th Foot; J. Harlan, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, Artillery; Messrs. William Bramwell and George Honor, Free Mariners; Quarter-master Serjeant J. Masterman; Hospital Serjeant R. Pike; and Serjeant Charles Wright.
Per Brig Brougham, from Arracan:—Captain Everson; Captain Kelly; Lieutenant Beatty, 54th Regt.; Messrs. Dyer and Wall, Bengal Mariners; and Mr. Conductor Cavendish.
Per Madras from London.—Mrs. F. Cropley;

Mrs. Roche; Mrs. Beetham; Mrs. Edwards; Miss Roche; Miss L. Roche; Miss Scott; Miss J. Oxenham; Captain F. Cropley, 62d B. N. I.; Lieut. J. G. Macbean, 52d B. N. I.; Messrs F. C. Elwall and J. Peers, Cadets; Mr. Thomas Fraser, Cavalry Cadet; Mr. Thomas Scott; Captain G. Beetham; and Mr. S. Berry, B. Pilot Service.

From Madras.—Mr. Mackintosh.

Per David Scott.—Mrs. Corbett; Mrs Haffbuer; Mrs. Smith; Miss H. Smith; Lieut. S. Corbett, 25th Regt. N. I.; Lieut. S. Long, Ditto; Lieut. M. Gilmore, 2d European Regt.; Ensign Charles Halloway, Local Regt.; Dr. Haffbuer; Mr. Henry Smith, Jun.; Mr. John Smith; Mr. Hyland, Mariner; and Mr. Conductor John Smith, and 550 Troops and Followers.

Per Sulimany.—Captain R. H. Sneyd, Governor General's Body Guard; and Lieut. T. S. Timings Horse Brigade.

Per Pallas.—Messrs. R. W. Quick and T. Lidiart, Country service.

DEPARTURES—July 21st Shaw-wool Amid, W. Dodge, for Rangoon,

July 22d Brig Highland Chief, James Hall, for Rangoon.

July 24th Dutch Brig Favorite, J. Goldie, for Padang, Bencoolen, and Batavia.

July 25th H. C. Ship Research, Clermont, for Arracan.

Do. Ship Edward Strettell, R. Crow, for Arracan.

July 25th Ship Theodosia, William Kidson, for London.

July 26th Ship Bombay Merchant, John Hill, for Rangoon.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Nagpore, on the 5th August, Mrs. Sandys of a daughter.

At Poonah on the morning of the 12th instant, the Lady of Captain Bolton H. M. 20th Regiment of a daughter.

On Saturday the 13th instant Mrs. Bennett, of a son

At Marine Villa, on the evening of the 15th instant, the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Tucker, Deputy Adjt Gen. of a Son.

At Girgaum, on the 19th Instant, the Lady of William George Bird Esq. Civil Service of a Son.

Yesterday the Lady of V. C. Kemball Esq. of a Son

DEATH—On the 3d August at Tellicherry, James the infant son of Thomas Crawford Esq.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Mysore on the 11th July by J. Casamajor, Esq. Judge and Collector of Seringapatam Mr. R. Fitzsimons to Miss Eleonora Atkinson.

On the 27th July at the Luz Church, by the Revd Fre Clemente De Esperito Santo, Mr John M. Genot, to Miss Louisa Favia, the youngest Daughter of Mr. Favia.

On the 30th July, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. R. A. Denton, J. W. Kindersley, Esq. of the Madras Civil Service, to Miss Jane Cairns Elliot.

At Secunderabad, by the Revd. James Boys M. A. Lieut. and Adjutant Pinson, 46th Regt. N. I. to Mrs. Cowen, widow of Dr. Cowen, H. M. 41st Foot.

BIRTHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 15th of July, the Lady of Captain Gibbings, of a Son.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st July, the Lady of Lieut. Poyntz, H. M. 30th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 27th July the Lady of Lieut. Col. G. L. Wahab, Commanding 32d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 28th July the Lady of Capt. Fulton, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the Southern Division, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Rangoon, on the 16th April, Lieut. James Williamson, of the Royal Regiment.

At Prome, on the 22d May, Lieutenant W. Stones, of the 28th Madras Native Infantry.

At Manantoddy, on the 26th June, Lieut. Edward Newton, 14th Regiment N. I.

At Pondicherry, on the 13th of July last, Mr. Aine de Lasselles, Second in Council at that place.

At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 23d July, at the age of 27 years, Marin, Wife of Quarter Master Serjeant Meheran, of the 4th Battalion Artillery.

On Tuesday, the 26th July James Humphrey, the son of Mr. J. W. Stephenson, aged 8 months and 28 days

On Thursday, the 28th July, Mr. William Maggs, Senior.

At the Presidency, on the 30th July, Joseph Theophilus, the only son of the late Mr. Jacob Cruze, of the Garrison Band, aged 1 year and 9 months.

CALCUTTA

MARRIAGES.—At St. Helena on the 18th April, by the Rev. Dr. Boyce, Captain F. Mackenzie, Bengal Native Infantry, to Mrs Ochterlony.

At Calcutta, on the 3d July, at the Roman Catholic Church, Hospital Serjeant Richard Maloney, H. M. 67th Regiment, to Mrs Louisa Timmins, widow of the late Serjeant Major Timmins, of the same Corps.

At Patna, on the 6th July, Mr. G. M. Francis, third Son of Lieutenant Colonel R. Francis, to Miss Mary Jadowin, eldest Daughter of T. Jadowin, Esq. Merchant of Calcutta.

At Meerut, on Wednesday, the 6th July, at Captain McMullins' House, by the Rev. H. Fisher, Captain W. Bertram, 16th Regiment, to Miss Clementine Bertram Louisa Dolie Lapeyne.

On the 7th July, at the H. C.'s Botanic Garden, Lieutenant Henry Debude, of the Corps of Engineers, to Jane Ann, second Daughter of the late Captain W. H. Boyle, of the H. C. Military Service.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Captain William Thomas Peyton, of the country Service, to Anna Catharine, Daughter of Captain Robert Dickie, of the same service.

At Calcutta, on the 22d July, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. T. Thomason, Mr. William Henry Tydd, Indigo Planter, to Miss Anne Catherine Mackenize.

At Serampore, on Saturday last, the 23d July, by the Reverend Fre Fruotuozo de Santo Augustinho, Mr. Mariano Gonsalves, to Miss Rose D'Cruz.

At Calcutta, on Monday the 5th July, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. James Henry Benwah, to Miss Mary Kent.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, at the Roman Catholic Church of Baitaconan, and also at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Mr. Thomas Freeborne to Miss Mary Hamlaine, only Daughter of the late Captain Hamlaine, of the Mahratta Service.

At Calcutta, on the 27th July, by Special License, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, Lieut J. Robinson, 61st Regt. N. I. to Miss Cooper, Daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Cooper, of this Establishment.

At Howrah, on the 29th July, Mr. Charles Jasen, to Miss Sophia Guthrie, the youngest Sister to Mr. James Guthrie, of Howrah.

At St. Andrew's Church, this morning, by the Revd. Dr. Bryce, Robert Eglinton, Esq. Merchant, to Miss Margaret Dun, fourth Daughter of Robert Lowe, Esq. Cashier of the Dundee Banking Company.

At Cochin, by the Reverend Mr. Ridesdale, Lieut. F. Hileman, of the 15th Regt. N. I. to Miss Amelia Rodgers, Daughter of Joseph Rodgers, Esq. residing at Cochin.

BIRTHS.—At Bareilly on the 17th of May, at the house of Brigadier General J. Vanrenen, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel P. T. Comyn, 53d Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Sultanpore, Oude, on the 13th June, the Lady of W. S. Charters, Esq. M. D. 2d Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 6th July, the Lady of Captain C. J. King, 4th Light Cavalry, of a Son.

At the Black Town, on Friday the 8th July, Mrs. Jane Joanna Taylor, the wife of Mr. George Taylor, of a Daughter.

At Moorshedabad, on the 11th July, Mrs. G. Burnett, of a Son

At Barrackpore, on the 14th July, the Lady of T. A. Shaw, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Banda, on the 16th July, the Lady of Alfred William Begbie, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Howrah, on the 17th July, Mrs. Thomas Payne, of a Daughter.

At Banda, on the 18th July the Lady of G. Mainwaring, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Coringah, on the 20th July, Mrs. Captain Davidson, of a Son.

At Loudoun-place, Calcutta, on Thursday the 21st July, the Lady of Mr. F. Picard, of a Son.

At Entally, near Calcutta, on Saturday morning, the 23d July, Mrs. G. Jessop, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 23d July, Mrs. J. Castello, of a Son

At Calcutta, Hare-street, Tank Square, on Sunday morning, the 24th July, (4 A. M.) Mrs. Samuel Smith of a Daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 25th July, Mrs. S. P. Singer, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 26th July, the wife of Mr. J. Forsyth, of the H. C. Marine, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Sea, on board the Lady Raffles, on the 11th February, George, the son of W. Denman, Esq. aged 2 years and 7 months.

At Prome, on the 11th May last, Lieut. Alexander Thomson, of the Bengal Horse Artillery.

At Arracan, on the 2d July, Mr. S. W. Beggie.

At Arracan, on the 5th July, Mr. Keer.

At Cawnpore, on the morning of the 9th July, the infant daughter of Mr. D. O. B. Clarke, aged 18 months and 9 days.

At Meerut, on the 15th July, Major-General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart. G. C. B. Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, and Commanding the Western Division of the Bengal Army.

Suddenly, at Burdwan, on the 18th July, in the 27th years of her age, Elizabeth, Wife of Sub-conductor William Beresford Payne, of the 17th or Burdwan Division of the Department of Public Works.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 19th July at the Residence of Edward Brightman, Esq. departed this life Illmo Senhor Baran de Sam Joze do Porto Alegre, an old respectable and principal inhabitant of Macoa, well known in that and this country, and in the Mercantile world generally, as one of the oldest Merchants; aged 71 years, of a sickness of short duration but complicated nature.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mrs. P. D'Silva, aged 32 years.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, John Howard, aged 1 month and 25 days.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, Ensign Hemsworth Ussher, His Majesty's 44th Regiment.

At Calcutta, on the 23d July, Mrs. N. Wince, aged 38 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Mr. Francis Pereira, late Interpreter to the Chief Justice, aged 48 years.

At Calcutta, on the 24th July, Mr. Francis Pereira, late Interpreter to the Chief Justice.

At Berhampore, on the 24th July, Elizabeth Eleanor Stuart, infant Daughter of the Rev. H. R. Shepherd, District Chaplain.

Off Calcutta, on board the Ship Lady Campbell, of an attack of Fever, on Thursday the 8th July, at midnight, Mr. James Henry Maud, Midshipman, at the early age of 17 years.

At Allipore, on the 30th July, Charles Henry, the only child of C. Stuart, Esq. of the firm of Davidson and Co. aged 1 year and 22 days

At Kidderpore, on the 31st July, Mr. John Frederick, Writer, Judge Advocate General's Office.

EUROPE.

DEATHS—Lately, professor Pictet, of Geneva. He was born in 1752, and succeeded the celebrated Saussure in the Chair of philosophy in 1786. He is well known to Europe. His brother Pictet de Rochemont died a few weeks ago.

On the 27th April, At Paris, Mr. Denon, so well known as the Director of the French Museum and for his travels in Egypt. On coming away from the Isle of the pictures of M. La Peyriere, he was seized with violent pains in the stomach, against which the succours of art were of no avail. In 15 hours he was no more. This short illness terminated a long life.

At Chipping Mile Essex aged twelve years and nine months Mary Ann, second Daughter of Captain James Clarke H. M. 47th Regiment.

Madras Intelligence.

AUGUST 5, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 30 per Cent. Prem.
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Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

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The Honorable *Sir Edmund Stanley* late Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Court at Madras, embarked on Saturday, on the Ship General Palmer, on his voyage to England.—His Lordship was accompanied to the Beach by the Honorable Sir Ralph Palmer, the present Chief Justice, by Members of the Supreme Court, and by many other Individuals.—On proceeding to the Ship, the usual Salute was fired.—Sir Edmund Stanley had presided on the Indian Bench, almost 18 years.—Previously to his coming to this Country, he had eminently distinguished himself in public life, having been many years a Member of the Irish House of Commons, where he was a valuable supporter of Government. We believe Sir Edmund Stanley was called to the Bar in 1781, and in a few years afterwards, he was honoured with a Silk Gown.—Whilst a King's Counsel he acquired considerable reputation as a Lawyer, for his very able defence of the Hon. W. Fitzgerald, on whose trial he was opposed to the late Lord Clare, who was at that time the Attorney General, and afterward Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.—Sir Edmund was subsequently appointed King's Serjeant, and soon afterwards Prime Serjeant of Ireland, which we believe is, or then was, the highest situation, at the Bar in that Country.—During the unhappy period, when Ireland was convulsed by the disturbances, which, to an Englishman, are better known as the "Irish Rebellion"—Sir Edmund (then Mr. Serjeant) Stanley—acted as a Judge, and when most of his Contemporaries shrunk from going Circuit, he boldly and fearlessly accepted the Commission, he proceeded into the heart of the Counties, where the disturbances were most alarming, and did his duty to his Country in a manner that obtained for him the highest encomiums and approbation.—We believe that Government in reward for the services performed by him bestowed a pension of £500 a year on a Member of his family—After the Union, Party Spirit in Ireland increased to a dreadful degree, and upon a change of Ministry Sir Edmund Stanley accepted the appointment of Recorder of His Majesty's Court at Prince of Wales' Island, where he presided about ten years—In 1817 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras, and in 1820, he became Chief Justice—In consequence of the illness experienced during the past year, he resigned his appointment in India, and he has been recently succeeded by the present Chief Justice.

[*Mad. Cour. Aug.* 2.

The Weather at the Presidency has become comparatively cool, in consequence of the Rain which has lately fallen—the Thermometer on Tuesday not having risen above 86 deg., yesterday it was higher; the face of the Country also presents a delightful verdure—very different from its usual appearance in the hot Season.

We have received Letters from Prome and Rangoon, some of an old date—the latest from Rangoon however being of the 19th of June—the former communications contain some details of the movements of the force sent out under Lieut. Col. Godwin, and we give the following information from one of these.

The reconnoitring Force under Lieut. Col. Godwin, consisting of a part of the Governor General's Body Guard—a Brigade of Guns of the Bengal Horse Artillery, Flank Companies of H. M.'s Royals, 38th, 41st, 47th and 89th Regiments, and the Flank Companies of the 26th, 28th, and 43d N. I.—(the latter having been formed into a Flank Battalion, and the command given to the Senior Officer) continued out from the 5th to the 24th of May: the original intention, should it prove practicable, was to proceed as far as *Tongo*—situate 120 miles east of Prome—they proceeded about 40 miles in the direction of that place: and found it quite impracticable for Guns or Troops to move onward; both as regarded the nature of the Country, as well as from a total want of water. Finding they could not get on to the Eastward, they then proceeded in a northerly direction and came upon the Irawuddy about 40 miles north of Prome—we were sent out, says our Correspondent, to explore the Country to procure Cattle; and at the same time to use our endeavours to make friends with the Inhabitants, but were not fortunate in meeting with many of the latter—if they resided any where near our route, they must have taken to the Jungle.

It does not appear, continues our Correspondent, that there are Villages in the interior of this part of the Country; here and there a House or two may be seen, but the general population seem to be concentrated near the Irawuddy—and report says that not a House in our proposed route is standing—the Villages having been burnt—and it was conjectured that the Capital would be found in the same state as Prome was left by the Enemy—that is wholly deserted—and some parts destroyed. Accounts are said to have been received stating that the followers of the King were deserting him daily; and that two or three of his principal Chiefs were in irons, from an apprehension of their being more inclined towards the English than himself. We are waiting, says our Correspondent, to hear from Brigadier General Morrison—Boats have proceeded upwards to reconnoitre, and when we learn exactly where he is, it seems to be expected by some that our Army will be again put in motion—though I fear the season is too far advanced—between three and four thousand men were to proceed by water it is said, and a like number by Land.

We brought on our return to Prome 600 fine Bullocks and Buffaloes for slaughter—all purchased and paid for by our Government. There is no want of Cattle, and the Buffaloes are of a very superior kind—the prices moderate 8 to 10 Rupees each—Calves and Cows 5 to 6 Rupees—Fowls are moderately cheap—three for a Rupee and Chickens four. The Country inland is studded with small Hills—there are no regular Roads—the skirts of the Hills over which the water has passed have a sandy bed—more like a River than any thing else: for about 20 miles from the Irawuddy, the Roads are not so bad; but in no part is there a regular made Road. There are some very fine spots inland, but none so striking as those on the Banks of the River. It was very far from being *pleasantly* warm while we were out in the country; and our last march but one before reaching Prome, I was left with my Flank Battalion to drag up our 6 Pounders and 80 Commisariat Bandies—we were employed doing this from 2 o'clock in the morning—when after a march of 6 miles we had to ascend a steep Hill or Ghaut—by 11 the fag of this operation was over—the men were rested for two hours—and we started again for an eight mile march—arrived at my Ground about four o'clock in the afternoon, this was one of the hottest days I ever experienced—we lost one Officer and four Europeans of the 41st and 38th Regiments—the latter died from the heat and want of water—all my people were in front—so that I had to dine with Duke Humphrey at the end of our march. The Natives are returning to Prome, and the population is now very considerable—Fruit and Fish are very good—the Mangoes and Plantains particularly so. In a subsequent Letter our Correspondent states he left Prome on the 12th of June, and reached Rangoon on the 15th being the quickest passage we have heard of—A small party under Captain Alves left Prome on the 12th of June for Ramree; having in view to reconnoitre and report on the state of the Country, Roads &c. and afterwards to go to Arracan. "The Views on both sides of the *Irrawuddy*," says our Correspondent "are beautiful, and I can only compare them to the most picturesque parts of the Malabar Coast."

[*Govt. Gaz. Aug.* 4.

The H. C. Ship *Minerva*, Capt. Probyn, from England the 16th of April—last from Trincomalee, arrived in the Roads this morning.

PASSENGERS—*For Madras*: Mrs Lewis; Miss Panton, Miss Smith; Lieutenants Elliott, Forbes, Chadwick, H. M. 45th Regt.; Lieut. W. G. T. Lewis, 46th Regt. N. I.; A. Maitland, Esq. Civil Service; Messrs. Newson, H. Colbark, Cadets; Mr. George Gordon, Merchant, and Mr. A. Lowe.

For Calcutta: Mrs. Whiting, Mr. Burgh; James Mony, Esq; Alexander Heyland, Esq; Rev. James Whiting; Captain Benish; Ensign N. Burgh; Messrs. Crawford, W. Milner, E. Mayberry, W. Badden, J. H Halchell, and Mr. H. W. Lewis.

For Ceylon: Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Logie; Miss Morris, Miss Sidney Morris, Miss Isabella Morris, Miss Logie; Major Morris; Captain Logie, Captain Orr: Lieut. Austin, Lieut. Carmichael, Lieut. Courtney; Ensign M. Caskill; Ensign Morris; Masters, John Morris, Benjamin Morris, and Levingstone Morris.

[*Govt Gaz. August* 6.

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY. Rs. As. 30th July, 1825. Rs. As. SELL.
Premium 27 0 Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct. 26 0 Premium.
Discount 2 12 5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23 3 12 Discount
Ditto 2 8 4 Per Cent Loan ..... 3 8 Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.] CALCUTTA. [SELL
2 0 a 2½ On London 6 Months sight,
per Sa. Rs..... 2 1 a 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 98
Madras ditto 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.
Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per Cent.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 8 0 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills..... 7 0 "
Interest on Loans on Deposit,..... 7 0 "

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT,
JULY 28TH, 1825.

Mr. H. S. Lane, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Cossimbazar.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.
THE 28TH JULY, 1825.

Mr. C. T. Sealy, a Puisne Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. Law, Second Judge of ditto ditto of Dacca.

GENERAL ORDER,
BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.
Political Department, 28th July, 1825.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has learnt with great sorrow the demise of Major-General Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY, Resident in Malwah and Rajpootana. This melancholy event took place on the morning of the 15th instant at Meerut, whither he had proceeded for the benefit of change of air.

On the eminent Military Services of Major-General Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY it would be superfluous to dilate. They have been acknowledged in terms of the highest praise by successive Governments; they justly earned a special and substantial reward from the Honourable East India Company: they have been recognized with expressions of admiration and applause by the British Parliament; and they have been honored with signal marks of the approbation of his Sovereign.

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splendid a[illegible]
ment of t[illegible]

(C[illegible]

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1825.

(Continued from the last page.)

der of the Bath, the singular felicity of opening to his gallant Companions an access to those Tokens of Royal Favor which are the dearest object of a Soldier's ambition.

The Diplomatic qualifications of Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY were not less conspicuous than his Military talents. To an admirably vigorous intellect, and consummate address, he united the essential requisites of an intimate knowledge of the native character, language, and manners. The confidence which the Government reposed in an individual gifted with such rare endowments was evinced by the high and responsible situations which he successively filled, and the duties of which he discharged with eminent ability, and advantage to the ...ic interests.

...an especial testimony of the high respect ...ich the Character and Services of Major-...eral Sir DAVID OCHTERLONY are held, ...nd as a public demonstration of sorrow for hi... demise, the Governor General in Council i... pleased to direct, that Minute Guns, to the number of Sixty-Eight, corresponding with hi... age, be fired this Evening, at Sunset, from the Ramparts of Fort William.

By Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

GEORGE SWINTON.
Sec. to the Govt.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 15th July, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

1st (or Royal) Regiment of Foot.

Ensign John McGregor to be Lieutenant, vice Williamson deceased, 17th April, 1825.

47th Foot.

Ensign E. M. Frome to be Lieutenant, vice Codd deceased, 16th May, 1825.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 9th day of May, 1825.

38th Foot—Lieutenant J. J. Snodgrass.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, in General Orders of the 23d, 26th, and 28th May last, to the undermentioned Officers respectively, are confirmed:

13th Light Infantry—Major Sale, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon, for 3 months, to proceed to Calcutta, for the benefit of his ...alth.

...oyal Regiment—Lieutenant Tictet, from ... of Embarkation at Rangoon, for 3 months, ...roceed to Madras, for the recovery of his ...lth.

...st Regiment—Ensign Deere, from date of ...arkation at Rangoon, for 3 months, to pro... to Madras, for the recovery of his Health.

...s Excellency the Commander in Chief in ... is pleased to sanction the following trans... to have effect from the 25th Proximo:

...vate Anthony Beaghan, from the 83d ... to the 87th, vice Christopher Murry, from ... latter to the former Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 21st July, 1825.

The Leaves of Absence granted by Lieu...nant-General Bowser, Commanding the Army ... Madras, to Lieutenant Codd, and Pay ...aster Murray, His Majesty's 48th Regiment, ... proceed to Europe on Medical Certificate, ...d to be absent on that account for two years ...ch, from the date of their embarkation res...ively, are Confirmed.

...he undermentioned Officers have received ...is Excellency the Commander in Chief's ...eave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

Brigadier Grant, C. B. Lieutenant-Colonel, 54th Regiment, from 19th July to 19th September 1825, in extension on Medical Certificate, with permission to visit Madras.

38th Regiment—Lieutenant Mathew, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, on Sick Certificate.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

The Shakesperian Portable Rope Bridge.—It is satisfactory to notice that these novel structures are increasing fast in number, and general utility. No less than *five*, in the present season of the rains, are in full play on the Benares Road alone, to the great convenience and safety of travellers, and the acceleration of the public mails. Four of these are over most dangerous torrents, where boats cannot be used. These are the original celebrated *Berai Torrent Bridge* in Bissenpore near Bancoorah, erected in June 1823, of 160 feet span between the points of sus... 9 feet 6 wide.

...*ngara Torrent Bridge* at Arrarah, ... west of Bancoorah, 119 miles ...tta. Span 165 feet, erected May

The *Bairwah Torrent Bridge*, Sheherghotty Division, 16½ miles West of Hazareebaugh, between Katkumsandy, and Penarkone, about 260 miles from Calcutta, Span 112 feet, erected May 1825. The Goosey Torrah Torrent Bridge, 30 miles West of Hazareebaugh, set up in May 1824, Span 147 feet by 9.

Then comes the far-famed *Carmanassa Bridge*, so highly prized by all Hindoos as protecting them from contamination by the dreaded touch of its *polluted* waters. It is situated about 400 miles from Calcutta, and within 36 of the Holy City of Benares. This was built at the sole charge of Rajah Sub-Chunder Roy, and first exhibited at Cossepore, Calcutta. Having been inspected by the Governor General, it was, in August 1824, thrown over the river by a native carpenter sent up with it. Its span is 320 feet by 8½ wide.

With one exception all the above named bridges were composed in Calcutta, of *Tarred Coir* Rope, so admirable for its elastic buoyant qualities, its comparative strength, and durability. The sizes used are so small as from 3 to 4½ and 5 inches circumference.

The *Bairwah Bridge* is however made of the fibre called *Chope* or *Moohlahn*. It is a creeper found in the Ramghur hills, and the frame work of this rustic structure is of rough timber, cut in the vicinity of the site of the bridge. It is thus *localities* may be turned to good account all over India. Very little iron work is necessary,—for this bridge has only one iron arm in the centre, with thimbles of sizes, to diminish friction.

To the foregoing list may be added the curious bridge entirely of *Cane*, or ground rattan, erected at Allipore, span 130 feet by 6, intended for Sylhet, and our North Eastern Frontier, where that article abounds. Also the small bridge in Mr. W. B. Martin's pleasure grounds at Shalemar, opposite Garden Reach. And the very interesting experimental *Pont Roulant Militaire*, of 220 feet span, resting on a light superficial frame work, which was seen by every body, projected over the basin in the middle of the Calcutta Race Course.

Besides these there is described in the Government Gazette of the 5th of May last, a *Rustic* Bridge completed in March in the lower range of the Hymalaya Mountains, near Subathoo. Its dimensions are about 115 feet span by 6 feet. This is also constructed of the *Materiel* procurable on the spot—namely *Oak*, *Cedar*, *Tur*, *Iron*, and the *Moongee* fibre.

The whole machinery is both simple and economical, and has greatly delighted the Hill Chiefs of the protected States, who have accordingly tendered their aid in the construction of others.

These light structures possess the very singular quality of requiring neither pier-head, nor abutment.

The essential aid of working models has always been supplied by the Superintendent General as the most unerring guide.

We understand, that the Government of Madras and Bomby have ordered the Shakesperian to be constructed wherever necessary. So that we have now the full proof of practical experience to shew that the fortunate introduction into India of the Rope Bridge forms a new era in the history of Modern Bridge-building, and that this simple and ingenious scheme ranks high even among the best and most useful in the Arts and Sciences of this Age of Inventions.

[*Govt. Gazt. July* 21.

Parliamentary intelligence!! Colonel Davis brought in a bill to enable the proprietors of the London Academical Institution, to sue and be sued in the name of their chairman, and for other purposes.

Mr. Bernal.—I wish to know the nature of the bill?

Colonel Davis.—I know nothing at all about it.—(A laugh.)—*Globe and Traveller, March* 22.

[*Beng. Hurk. July* 25.

We are happy to announce the return of the Right Honourable the Governor General and Family to the Presidency. His Lordship's health we are glad to hear has benefited very materially from his trip on the river.

[*John Bull, July* 25.

It will be gratifying to the Free Masons of India to hear that His Royal Highness the DUKE OF YORK has been promoted recently to the ROYAL ARCH Degree of Masonry. What a striking contrast the conduct of our Royal Family forms in many respects to the despotic legitimates of the Continent, but particularly so in reference to Masonry. In tyrant-ridden Spain, Portugal, Germany, and Italy, it is hunted down, and its members proceeded against as traitors; while in free England, it is cherished by the good and wise, and the most convincing proof afforded to the uninitiated, of the praise-worthy and loyal nature of the institution, by the King upon the throne, and the Heir Apparent being members of it.

[*Ind. Gaz. July* 25,

By intelligence received from Rangoon, it appears that the Burmese are again collecting in great force, with a view it is said to renewing the old system of attack. Fifty thousand are spoken of as collected together; it is said that Ava and Umrapoora have been strongly fortified after the Burmese fashion; and moreover that the plan of the enemy is to cut off the communication between Prome and Rangoon. We are unable to say what credit is exactly given to these rumours; but they appear to have made some impression on our correspondents.

[*John Bull July* 26.

MAJ.-SIR GEN. DAVID OCHTERLONY. BART. & G. C. B.

(*Bengal Establishment.*)

This Officer was appointed a cadet in 1777; ensign, 7th Feb. 1778; lieut. 17th Sept. following; capt. 7th Jan. 1796; maj. 21st April 1800; lieut. col. 18th March 1803; col. 1st Jan. 1812; and maj.-gen. 4th June 1814.

In 1781, this officer, then a lieut., belonged to the 24th Bengal N. I., which was one of the five regiments that marched from Bengal, under the command of Col. Pearse, to aid the presidency of Madras, then engaged in war with Hyder Ally. The Bengal detachment joined the forces employed in that war, under the veteran Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, and partook of the very arduous and brilliant services of those campaigns. At the siege of Cudalore, in 1783, on an occasion in which the 24th reg. distinguished itself against the French European regiments who, making a sally when this corps was in trenches, were received on the points of their bayonets, and repulsed in a manner which will ever redound to the honour and glory of the Bengal army. Lieut. Ochterlony was wounded and taken prisoner.

On the close of the war in the Carnatic, Lieut. O. returned with his corps to Bengal, where his services were rewarded by the staff appointment of judge-adv.-gen. to one of the divisions of the army, in which situation he continued for many years.

In 1803, Lieut.-Col. Ochterlony was on service with the 12th N. I., under the personal command of the Com.-in Chief, and present at the capture of the fort of Sasnee, Bejigurh, and Catchoura, in the Dooaub.

On the breaking out of the Mahratta war in 1803, Lieut. Col. O. was appointed dep. adj. gen. of the army; and, taking the field with the Com.-in-Chief, was present at the affair near Coel, on the 29th Aug. the assault of Allyghur on the 4th, and the battle of Delhi on the 11th Sept. of that year.

Immediately after the battle of Delhi, Lieut. Col. O. was appointed Envoy or Resident at the Court of the Emperor Shaw Allum, in which situation he obtained the particular approbation and applause of the Com.-in-Chief and of government, for his judicious conduct during the seige of Delhi, by the forces of Holkar, under Scindia.

After peace was completely restored in that quarter, a gentleman of the civil service was appointed to succeed Lieut.-Col. Ochterlony, at the Court of Delhi, when he was nominated to command the fortress of Allahabad. From this inactive situation Lieut.-Col. O. was removed in 1809, to command a force, assembled on the north-west frontier, to oppose some hostile demonstrations of the Seiks. With that force he established a position on the banks of the Situleje, and continued in command in that quarter, until again called into the field during the Nepaul war.

The plan of the campaign was, by a variety of operations, undertaken at once, for the accomplishment indeed of separate objects, but the objects mutually facilitating each other, to wrest the country suddenly from the Nepaulese. With this view, it was intended that the principal division of the army, under Maj.-Gen. B. Marley, should move from Patna, on the capital, by the route of Etoude and Chusapanee, while a force, under Maj.-Gen. Sullivan Wood, should penetrate into Gorkah, by the route of Rootswild, and prevent the transfer of the war to the westward. The very same reasoning was applied in arranging the attack to be made on the troops serving in the western part of the enemy's dominions. A division under Maj.-Gen. Ochterlony, to advance from the Sutuleje, was directed against the force under Umar Sing, and Maj.-Gen. Gillespie, at the head of another, was to occupy the valley of the Dhoon, and the territory of Suenaghur, and cut off the communication with the capital, and the resources to the eastward. As soon as these operations were sufficiently advanced another column was to possess itself of Almora and Kemaoon, and to open the routes between the different divisions.

The only part of this plan that can be considered as attended with complete success, was that entrusted to Maj.-Gen. Ochterlony; it is, however, unnecessary to enter into a review of the operations of the other divisions, and it will be sufficient, for the present purpose, briefly to sketch those of the western division, under the command of the subject of this memoir. Maj.-Gen. Ochterlony, who had to contend with a country of great difficulty, and with an enemy, who, throughout the campaign, displayed a degree of energy, of genius and of resource, unprecedented in a native leader, by a series of operations, gradually forced him from post to post, and at length stopped him up, and compelled him to surrender, in the almost inaccessible fortress of Mallown. This success put us in possession of the more recent conquests of the Gorkahs, between the Ganges and the Sutuleje, and produced the immediate surrender of the fort of Jytuck, before which Maj.-Gen. Martindell (who, on the fall of Maj.-Gen. Gillespie, before Callinger, had succeeded to the command of his division,) had been long occupied, and with it the valley of the Dhoon, and the territory of Suenaghur.

Maj.-Gen. Ochterlony was one of the officers of the Hon. Company's service first selected for the honours of the Bath, and of which he was appointed Knight Commander. For his subsequent services in the Nepaul war of 1814, 15, and 16, he was created a baronet; a pension of 1000l. per annum was granted to him by the East India Company; and in December 1816 he was raised to the further dignity of Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; with which he was invested by the Gov.-Gen. the Marquess of Hastings.

As a further mark of distinction for this officer's services, an honourable augmentation for his arms was granted in Jan. 1817; and in Feb. following, the thanks of the British Parliament where unanimously voted to him; and a beautiful piece of plate was presented to him by the officers who served in the division of the army under his command.

In 1822 Sir David Ochterlony was appointed Resident in Malwah and Rajpootana.

[*East India Military Calendar.*

[*John Bull, July* 29.

Through the kindness of a friend, which we cannot sufficiently acknowledge, we have received Buenos Ayres' papers for February and March. Their contents are of great importance, A TREATY OF COMMERCE AND AMITY HAS BEEN CONCLUDED BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED PROVINCES OF THE RIO DE LA PLATA. This treaty bears date the 2d of February, 1825, and was signed by Mr. Woodbine Parish, our Consul General on the part of Great Britain, and by Don Manuel José Garcia, Plenipotentiary of the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata.

[*Ben. Hur. July* 30.

An Extra Report received last night announces the arrival of the *Sulimany*, Capt. R. S. Carter, from Rangoon 10th July, and the *Pallas*, Capt. R. Rutter, from ditto ditto.

Passengers.—Captain R. B. Sneyd; Gov. Genl.'s Body Guard, Lieut. T. S. Timings, Horse Brigade.

"The great Bell of Rangoon sunk in floating it from the shore to the *Sulimany*."

Per Pallas.—Mr. R. W. Quick and Thos Lidiard, Country Service.

This is a field day, as we might say, with General Report. Arracan letters speak of 30,000 Chinese having joined the Burmese, and Sir ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL having evacuated Prome. Rangoon rumour is not far behind, and an army of Burmese Amazons has been organised. To crown all, the Dispatch over-land and the war between France and Spain—all which great events *been* or *to become* we have duly noticed.

Our letters from Rangoon extend to the 5th instant. They mention, that intelligence from Head-Quarters had arrived at Rangoon on the 4th confirming the report we mentioned sometime ago, of an army of 40 or 50,000 Burmese being again collecting. They add another *on dit* to those that have already reached us, that this army, which is gathering at Ava, is to be accompanied by some female Chiefs—of the wierd sisterwood we opine—by whose powerful incantations the invaders are no doubt to be annihilated, or at least driven back to their ships, and out of the Golden Empire with disgrace.

[*John Bull, July* 30.

English News.

THE ARMY.

By the death of Lieutenant-General Sir A. Campbell, Bart. K. C. B., the Commander-in-Chiefship at Madras, and the Colonelcy of the 80th Regiment of Infantry, have become vacant.

THE STAR.—April 5.

THE EPPING HUNT.

Mr. Editor.—Agreeably to your agreeable instructions, I attended the Great Easter Hunt in Epping Forest to-day, and have just now "satten myself down" to give an account of it—as well as the dust in my eyes and the agitation of my nerves will let me. It has been the custom of other describers of the Great Easter Hunt to tell us it has been dwindling year after year; but to me, who never saw it till last year, it appeared as great and as glorious as ever; and I only wish I had the pen and the power of a Somerville wherewith to describe it. Dazzled and dustified as I am, I hardly know which end to begin at; but, perhaps the best way, to a proper understanding of the thing, will be to begin at the beginning; and so here goes.

In the first place, as I am credibly informed by a Gentleman of the Epping Hunt (Mr. Augustus Cuppidge, of Gully-hole Alley, Wheeler-street, Spitalfields), more pleasurable anticipations were excited by the present chase than by any former one for many years past; inasmuch as the sport was expected to be *uncommon* good, in consequence of the stag having been well broke in, run down, and shot in the face with No. 4 shot, so late as last Tuesday;—all which, as Mr. Augustus Cuppidge very justly observed, "must make the animal more *sprightly*, and at the same time give the *fresh riders* a better chance with him." This being the case, there was an astonishing demand for good hunters all throughout Whitechapel and Mile End, not only among the members of the Epping Hunt residing in town, but among all the lovers of field sports in those districts generally. Of course the regular members of the Epping Hunt had the "first *pick*;" and many of the other Gentlemen "not knowing *an orse* from *a nunter*," as Mr. Augustus Cuppidge observed, the demand, though great, was pretty well supplied. *Wehicles* of every kind were also in great request for the *conweyance* of the more elderly sportsmen, spouses, and spinsters; and I am sorry to say, the stable-keepers took advantage of the same—no less a sum than *fourteen shillings* being demanded for a superannuated "*buggy and roarer!*". It is really astonishing that these livery-stable men should be so blind to their own interest; for, as Mr. Augustus Cuppidge assured me, had they been content with two shillings less, there would have been a much bigger *turn-out*, and the *turn-in* to their pockets would have been immense in proportion.

So much for "previous preparatives" and now for the road, the hunt, &c. which will, perhaps, be better done *a la journal*, thus:

Nine o'clock, A. M.—"Bright *Phœbus* had mounted the chariot of day" three hours and a half before, and now shining gloriously. Many members of the hunt quietly toddling down the road; white cord, small-togs, turf coat, Windsor lid, with galoon guard—irresistable, as Mr. Augustus Cuppidge said.

Ten A. M.—Four miles out—every body going it—overtook Mr. Mrs. and the Misses Sneckleton Pipps, in a neat thing, with brown cobbs, fresh and full of feed.—Miss Julia Pipps "looked languishing" at Mr. Augustus Cuppidge, as Mr. Pipps put the cobs upon their mettle, and away they went. "I'd keep close to them," said Mr. Augustus Cuppidge "only it would blow my grey, and if I do that, blow me!" Buggies, gigs, and jobs, open and close, in shoals—Dust immense.

Eleven A. M.—The Eagle, at Snaresbrook—brimful—more dust, and *dejeune a la fourchette*—ham, beef, and mustard—mustard, ham, and beef. The Pippeses taking it in kindly—black strap, pale sherry, and bottled heavy. Deux yeux again, Pipps *versus* Cuppidge, and *vice versa*. Oats and beans—girths tightened, and off again—"This day a stag must die!"

Twelve o'clock, Woodford—Met the country members of the Epping Hunt taking the stag down to the Eagle for exhibition at "whatever you please to give us, Sir." Couldn't see the stag for the cart, but saw the huntsman and hounds—ten couple sorted sorts and sizes—beagles and harriers, two bull-dogs and a terrier: Every body yhoing boys hallooing, dogs howling—very fine—forward again. Passed Tom Rounding's the red-nosed huntsman of Epping Forest, busy washing the dust down the throats of his customers—gave him a regular *yoho tra la la!* and pushed on through the dust again, to the Baldfaced Stag upon the top of the hill—"*an ill of an ill*," Mr. Augustus Cuppidge called it.

One, P. M. At the Blaldfaced Stag, pulled up and got down. The Pippeses again; more ham, beef, and mustard—plenty of bottled brisk of all sorts. Every room full—nothing going on but ham, beef, mustard, and bottled brisk, and the union jack flapping away amongst the dust and the sunshine delightfully.

Two, P. M.—No stag yet, and every body tired of stuffing. Two of the Miss Pippeses fainting in concert—no smelling-bottles to be had, and Mr. Pipps in the stable corning his cobbs. Mr. Augustus Cuppidge very much distressed in consequence, but at last brought Miss Julia Pipps about, by making a fan of his hat—"Sweet passion of love!" Two glasses of neat brandy excellent after a swoon.—More people than the house would hold, and so pushed on with the overflow for the top of Fairmead bottom. A grand *coup d'œil!*—All the "most respectablest people" from Tower hill northward to Longlane Smithfield, and from Whitechapel eastward to Bow;—the Dilkes's, the Gilkes's, and the Wilks's, the Yates's the Gates's, and the Bates's; the Duttons, the Strutons, and the Suttons; the Johnsons, and the Thompsons, and the Wilsons, and the Jacksons, and the Joneses, and the Browns, and the Greens—every body, in short, of any note, as Mr. Augustus Cuppidge solemnly assured me, were there. Some were mounted on horseback, some were reposing in splendid jobs, some were junketting in taxed carts, and some were gipsying among the *scrubbery*—as Mr. Augustus Cuppidge denominated the underwood; and every body seemed happy; and fresh dusty arrivals were incessant; and the sun shone as hot as at Midsummer, but still there was no *stag*.

Half-past Two P. M.—People growing impatient—cries of "Shame!—Gentlemen riding upon the look out for the stag cart, and coming back without having seen it. At length (almost three o'clock) the stag cart was seen coming through the dust in the distance, preceded by the huntsman in green, and a fat mulberry-nosed Gentleman in scarlet, and surrounded by some three or four hundred folks, on foot and on horseback. "Make way! make way!" and "who! tra la la!" resounded on all sides; and the Ladies waved their white handkerchiefs; and the door of the cart was opened, and out popped the stag! and the Gentlemen tried to get a cut at him with their whips before he went off—but he was too quick for them; and the Ladies shrieked with delight; and the ten couple of sorted hounds were laid on; and more than four hundred horsemen followed; and in less than five minutes the hounds and the hunters were all at fault; for, notwithstanding the stag was well hunted and shot in the face no longer ago than last Tuesday, he had not been out of the cart five minutes before no body knew where the plague he was gone to!

Three o'clock P. M.—The hounds trotting back to kennel by ones, twos, and threes, very soberly. Sundry horses running about without riders; riders looking about for their hats and coat-skirts; and every body making the best of their way back to town, highly delighted with their day's diversion—especialy Mr. Augustus Cuppidge and the Pippeses, who all declared it was a vastly fine thing. And thus ended the "wild sports [of the *East*" for the year 1825.

THE TIMES.—April 7,

The account of the Quarter's Revenue having been made up, we can state with satisfaction that the finances continue to prosper. That further and still more gratifying prosperity awaits them, we are little disposed to question; for the principles which regulate them are, with few exceptions, upright, liberal, and sound. Notwithstanding the extensive repeal of duties which has operated within the last twelve months—or rather, indeed, we might say, in consequence of that repeal—the revenue has gone on increasing. We do not mean merely that the increase has been a proportionate one, making *allowance* for the reduction of certain taxes, but a positive advance upon the sum-total of the national income—*minus* the Austrian "God-send." In the year ending April 5, 1824, the gross income amounted to 50,812,672l.; year ending 5th of April, 1825, 49,122,152l.; *apparent* decrease, 1,690,520l. But this is unfair—this would be to play off the same gross humbug against the Ministers, which they attempted to pass upon the public formerly, of which we trust we are incapable. When the finance accounts of 1823 were circulated, and compared with those of 1822, an immense augmentation of revenue was taken credit for by the ministerial newspapers, which strove to lump up the repayment by Austria with the fixed and legitimate sources of our finance; and, taking no notice of that extraordinary incident on the credit side of the arithmetic, exclaimed "Lord, what a wonderful jump we have made of it in one short year!" and so forth. We disabused our readers at the time, pointing out the obvious unfairness of such a mode of reckoning; and now that a similar fallacy would tell against Ministers, as on that occasion it counted in their favor, we will not imitate the example of their creatures in resorting to it. Let us add, however, that the humbug having served its turn, and being at present found to operate rather inconveniently for its inventors, those who before took advantage of it have now shown readiness enough to discard it, and to call out for fair play.

Deducting, then, the Austrian repayment of 2,500,000l. from the gross revenue of 1823, we have remaining, of regular income, 48,312,672l. deducting which from the income of 1824, viz: 49,122,152l., there remains of absolute increase, 809,480l.

This increase, be it once more recollected, is in the teeth of an extensive reduction of duties—on wool, coals, silk, &c. We believe the remnant of the salt-tax ought to be added as one of these sources of revenue which had dropped, as a portion of the wine-tax certainly ought to be, from the date of Mr. Robinson's resolutions. A further satisfactory consideration is—that, after deducting the Austrian repayment from the April quarter of 1824, the increase on the corresponding quarter of 1825 exceeds 300,000l., being more than a due proportion, or one-fourth of the increase on the whole year, which, as appears above, was only 800,000l.; an evidence this, of an accelerating improvement in the revenue.

The Customs, in coroboration of this last-mentioned fact, have increased above 89,000l. during the last quarter, as compared with the same quarter of 1824; although on the whole year, before there was time to recover from the silk drawbacks, &c., there had been a deficit upon the Customs. In the Excise, the test of comfort and consumption, there has been an increase on the quarter of 179,083l. In the Stamps nearly 50,000l.; in the Post-office upwards of 30,000l. No-where is there a decrease visible, except from definite causes, not influencing the general conclusion of a manifest growth in our national prosperity and enjoyments. Take off the grand incubus of all—the true "dead weight" upon the springs of enterprise and wealth—the senseless, mischievous, and odious tax on corn; and where is he who can estimate the capabilities of this powerful and creative empire?

THE TIMES, April 8.

The following is a copy of a letter which was actually received by Probert, by post, a few days after the time it is dated. As there is reason to believe that it was not intended as a hoax, it may certainly be regarded as the very felicitous production of some phrenologist, whose legal, moral, and metaphysical opinions might entitle the writer to be considered as a fit and proper person to become a candidate for a situation either in Bedlam or at Botany Bay:—

Edinburgh, March 2, 1815.

Sir,—Observing your name in the public prints, has induced me to adress a few lines to you on the subject of the defence which you will shortly be called upon to make. No truth, perhaps, can be more completely capable of demonstration than the following, which I copy from the Edinburgh Phrenological Journal," article 1st in No. 5:—"The mental character of an individual, at any given time, is the result of his natural endowment of faculties, modified by the circumstances in which he has been placed;" and it certainly appears to me, that a most powerful defence may be founded on this principle; as it may be incontestably shown, that any man bringing the same natural character as yourself into the world, and being placed in the same circumstances as you have been, must have acted in the same manner as yourself. Should you think with me that it is very desirable to adopt a defence founded on this principle, I shall be happy to render you every assistance in my power in drawing it up.

A FRIEND TO IMPERIAL JUSTICE.

A line will reach me, addressed to A. Z., Post Office, Edinburgh, until called for.

THE SUN.—April 8.

THE KING, &c.

Windsor, April 7.—Yesterday and to-day his Majesty has taken an airing in the Great Park, accompained by his suite, in his pony phaeton. Prince Esterhazy arrived at the Royal Lodge yesterday afternoon, and had an audience of his Majesty, with whom he dined.—An unusual degree of interest was yesterday excited in Windsor by the arrival of four Canadean Chiefs at the Castle Inn, from Lake Huron, who came to view the Castle, Frogmore Lodge, &c. to which places they were conducted by Sir John Chapman and J. Secker, jun. Esq. The Chiefs took great interest and appeared much pleased with what they saw; but on every opportunity they evinced a most ardent desire to be gratified with a sight of their "Great Father King George," and were rather surprised to see the Castle and not the King. After viewing every object of interest, they again repaired to the Castle Inn, where they dined at seven o'clock. At one o'clock this day, they proceeded in their travelling carriages to the Royal Lodge, in the Great Park, accompanied by Sir John Chapman, where they anticipated the pleasure of an interview with his Majesty. They are dressed in their native costume, wearing immense silver drops from their ears, rings to their noses, and bells to their feet, with large silver medallions of his late Majesty round their necks, with which they were vested by the late gallant and lamented Gen. Sir Isaac Brock, for their active and meritorious services in the late war. Their nation has always been faithfully attached to the British Government. Their names are—Tswauhonhi, Great Chief of the Hurons; Tercheandahe, Chief of the Warriors; Tsawanhisse9 and Ahoratha, Chiefs of the Council.—They are expected to leave Windsor this afternon.

Advertisement.—An advertisement lately appeared in a provincial paper, from a printing office, couched in the following terms:—"Wanted two smart *Devils* of *good morals*—they will have constant employment."

THE COURIER,—April 28.

"City, two o'clock.

"There was scarcely any thing doing in the British Stock Market till within the last half hour, when some heavy sales were made, and Consols declined to 92¼ ⅜ at which price they remain.

"The Foreign Market is heavy, but not much alteration in the prices of any of the Securities. Danish Scrip is about 2¼ disct.; Mexican Scrip ¼ dis. to par, Brazil Scrip is about 2 pm.

"In the Share market the principal dealing has been in the Potosi Mine Shares, which were done at 6 pm.; the present price is from 4½ to 5½; the Plate Glass Shares are 6 pm. Nothing worthy of remark has taken place in any of the other Shares."

"City, four o'clock.

"Consols have closed at 92⅛ ¼; Mexican Bonds, 77¾ 8; Do. Scrip, ⅝ ¾ dis.; New Colombian 89¼."

We understand that a series of outlines, illustrative of Shakespeare, is about to appear, in which the Artist has happily seized, without running into imitation, upon the same excellencies of expression and grouping, which have giving the designs of Retsch such an extensive popularity.

EAST INDIA HOUSE, April 27.

BILL FOR REGULATING THE SALARIES TO JUDGES IN INDIA, &c.

Mr. Gahagan said that he would not let the question of that Bill pass *sub silentio*, while attempts were making in Parliament to simplify the statute law of the country, and while the Lord Chancellor himself was complaining of the confusion of legislating on too many matters in one Bill; here was a Bill providing for the salaries of the Judges and Bishop in India, and for the transportation of thieves to the island of St. Helena, thus legislating in one and the same Bill for the Bishop and the burglar. For his own part, he should have been ashamed to have been the author of such a Bill, and he sincerely hoped that the confusion in it would be removed.

Sir C. Forbes remarked that he had exerted himself while the Bill was passing through Parliament, but that it had been managed in the usual way in which all matters connected with India were treated in that House, and he had had no opportunity of expressing his sentiments there. He wished to make an observation with respect to the payment of the salary of a deceased Judge to his widow and family. It was provided by the Bill, that should a Judge die after his arrival in India, that one year's salary should be paid to his family, deducting, however, so much of it as he might have received. Now he thought the latter part of this clause was rather niggardly, and that it would be more liberal to pay an entire year's salary to the widow, without any deduction whatever. (Hear.)

Mr. Astell observed, that the classification which had been followed in the bill then under discussion, was similar to that which had been adopted in the 53d of the late King.—The bill was then agreed to.

Mr. D. Kinnaird wished to bring before the Court the necessity that there existed for restricting in every possible way the exercise of the supreme authority assumed in India, of transporting from that country any individuals that might be looked upon as obnoxious to the Government. He adverted to the case of Mr. Arnot.

The Chairman called the Hon. Proprietor to order, the provision for the case alluded to by him not having been introduced into the [illegible] before Parliament.

LOSS OF THE SHIP KENT.

The Chairman called the attention of the Court of Proprietors to the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 30th of March last, absolving the captain, officers, and crew of the Kent from any blame in the late disastrous accident that had befallen her. He observed, that as he was a relative of Captain Cobb's, he should beg the permission of the Court to leave the Chair, he not having taken any part in the resolution which was to be submitted for their confirmation.

Sir G. Robinson having taken the Chair, Sir C. Forbes rose and called for the documents on which the conclusion of the Court of Directors had been formed.

The Chairman said that they should be laid on the table before the question was decided by ballot.

Sir C. Forbes said that he approved of the resolution as far as the owner, commander, officers, and ship's company were concerned, but expressed his disapprobation of any officer taking a lighted candle into the spirit room, which he had understood was the cause of the accident. He expressed his regret that the regulation of compelling ships to sail singly had ever been adopted, as, had that not been the case, the fire might easily perhaps have been got under. He was of opinion, that there were too many people on board the Kent: they amounted, he understood, to 7[illegible] which was too numerous by 100.

The Hon. H. Lindsay regretted that [illegible] had not been in his place in the House of Commons when the Hon. Member had at first adverted to the crowded state of the Kent, as he thought his language on that occasion not quite so temperate as it might have been. He had talked as if our gallant soldiers had been stuffed into the Company's ships like slaves on the coast of Guinea; but if he had made inquiry, he would have been satisfied that every thing that could be done for their comfort and accommodation was done invariably.

Sir C. Forbes and Mr. Lindsay mutually explained.

The Chairman considered that the question before the Court was as to the conduct of the Officers of the Kent, and to that subject he should confine himself. The Hon. Member had stated that there were 750 persons on board the Kent, when, in fact, there were no more than 619. With regard to the despatching ships together, that might be done certainly, but it was almost as certain that some accident would prevent their arriving together in India, so that there was very little use in it. While on his legs he would advert to a circumstance with regard to some of the passengers on board the Cambria, which, as it reflected the highest credit on them, ought to be made known to the public. The Court of Directors was at a loss how to proceed in remunerating some of the passengers (the Cornish miners) aboard the Cambria, they being in rather a more elevated station than the crew, and it had consequently some delicacy in making them an offer of money for the very great exertions and sacrifices which they had made on the occasion alluded to. The Court, however, had directed its agents at Falmouth to expend the sum of 100l. in providing them with things that might add to their comfort on their voyage. But these persons, in acknowledging the favour of the Court in a most respectful letter, requested that as they had been abundantly furnished with every requisite by their employers, that the sum which the Court had appropriated for that purpose might be transmitted to the Infirmary in their native town, some place in Cornwall, the name of which he had forgot. (Cheers.)

Mr. Carruthers observed that so completely were the underwriters convinced that the whole of the calamity of the burning of the Kent had been the effect of accident, that the money had been paid by them in less than two hours after the affair had been investigated.

Mr. Wasbrough bore testimony to the accommodation given to soldiers proceeding to India on board Company's ships, and of the general satisfaction which the Company's arrangements in these matters produced.

The Chairman then announced that as the question must be disposed of by ballot, he should fix the 11th of May for its decision.

The Court adjourned until that day.

Portsmouth, April 27.—Wind W.—Arrived the Sir Edward Paget, Geary, from the Downs for India. Off the port the Ganges.

THE COURIER.—April 20.

An immense number of petitions were last night again presented against the proposed concessions to the Catholics; and, although the majority of them were allowed to pass quietly to their destination on the table of the House, there did arise one incidental discussion which we find it impossible to pass over.

We have already adverted to the manner in which the theory of the right of petitioning has been practically defined of late by those who, upon general principles, are among the warmest advocates of that constitutional privilege. We have already shewn how the Clergy of the Established Church—unquestionably the most learned and pious Body, taken as a whole, that now exists—have been curtailed of their right to be heard upon a question embracing fundamental doctrines of thelogy, because [illegible] have a presumed interest in maintaining the [illegible] of the Protestant faith, as established by law in this country. We have also shewn how the [illegible]—also a learned and intelligent body of [illegible] been disqualified, because they have no [illegible] est, and, therefore, ought not to meddl[illegible]

way. We have now to shew how an attempt was made last night to proscribe a third class of petitioners, because they had no learning at all, and because, as was asserted, they could neither read nor write. We wish we could go one step further in this curious drama, and shew who are the persons that *have* a right to approach Parliament—or rather, what description of right would be recognised by those whose views would be obstructed by its exercise. But, to pass to the exhibition of last night, and to do full justice to it, we must concentrate a portion of the debate:

"Sir R. HERON presented two petitions in favour of concessions to the Catholics, from the city of Peterborough, and the town of Newcastle. He was of opinion that many petitions laid on the table against the Catholics, did not speak the sentiments of the places whence they came. This was particularly the case with regard to a petition coming from one town in his neighbourood, which was the most uncharitable of all. The petition received but twenty-nine signatures in the town to which he alluded—the others, he was given to understand, were the signatures of boys at school, and paupers from the workhouse.

"Mr. BROUGHAM was able, *from his own knowledge*, to bear out the statement made by his Honourable Friend. He would state some particulars respecting the petition from Grantham, alluded to by the Honourable Baronet. The population consisted of 10,000 persons. The meeting to petition against the bill before the House was held more upon the model of a Scottish district than of an English County Meeting. *There were but* 29 *signatures obtained at the meeting.* Of those who signed, fifteen were clergymen. The entire number of subscribers to this petition, collected in different [illegible]es, was 429; of these 15 were, as he remarked, [illegible]rgymen, *two hundred of the remainder were the [illegible]verse of clergymen, they were in fact deprived of [illegible]e benefit of clergy: one hundred and ninty-eight of these statesmen of the Sock*, who conceived it to be a part of their political duty to investigate the subject of the present discussion, and throw the weight of their authority into the scale, who no doubt carried back their minds to the history of former ages, and brought them enlightened to the consideration of the politics of the present day, who more truly derived their knowledge upon these subjects from speeches, not from books, for with these their acquaintance must be moderate, as these statesmen *are incapable of reading*, and *are, in consequence, compelled to sign their names with a cross.* (Laughing.) There were some others of the subscribers who could not be thus accused of being ignorant and illiterate. They were merely charged with the improper application of whatever powers they had derived from education, or been blessed with by nature; *four of them were convicts*:—(Laughing.) He corrected himself, two only were convicts, the other two bad, it appeared, exercised their faculties in a different manner, *they were keepers of brothels* (Laughing.) *Many of the others* who were to be found amongst the subscribers, were not exposed, like the former, to the charge of being illiterate, nor of pursuing similar courses with the latter to whom he had alluded, but these rival Statesmen *were in the habit of receiving parochial relief in the neighbourhood.*

"Here Sir M. CHOLMELEY seemed to question the accuracy of this description.

"Mr. BROUGHAM resumed. *He had this infor[illegible] from a party of whose accuracy he had no doubt, [illegible]d not be mistaken.* He understood that [illegible]of these 198 persons (a cry of 'No')—[illegible]he Hon. Baronet knew them all—(a laugh.) [illegible]ould distinctly state whether such was the [illegible]r not—every one of them had made his cross. [illegible]ord NUGENT said he was informed by a person known to the Hon. Baronet, that 19[illegible] of the subscribers were marked illiterate, and not one had signed his name.

"Mr. Secretary PEEL was surprised when he heard the statements made by the Honorable Gentlemen on the other side, and conceiving that they must have gone upon information upon which they relied, he felt it necessary to send for the Petition itself; that Petition he held in his hand, and after the most strict examination, he could find no more than ONE NAME TO WHICH A CROSS WAS AFFIXED.

We have omitted several very facetious remarks of the Hon. and Learned Member, because we did not wish to distract the reader's attention, which should be fixed upon FACTS of the said Hon. and Learned individual. To be sure, the single fact of Mr. PEEL, was staggering; but what followed? Mr. BROUGHAM and Lord NUGENT stared at each other for a moment, and then rushed out of the House. It is needless to add, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman beat his Noble Friend in the race; but out they went, and when they returned!!—

Even such men, so faint, so spiritless,
Drew Priam's curtain in the dead of night,
And would have told him half his Troy was burn'd;
But Priam found the fire, ere they held their tongue.

Even so the House knew the tale they had to tell, as they slowly resumed their seats. Lord NUGENT, though last in running, was first in speaking.

"Lord NUGENT begged to state, that in consequence of the mistake into which he had been betrayed with regard to this petition, he had felt it his duty to apply to the person who had communicated the information from the party that had been alluded to. (Hear.) He was *happy to say*, that is now appeared to be altogether *a great mistake*, and he was exceedingly anxious to avow that such he had discovered to be the fact. (Hear.)

"Mr. BROUGHAM had been misled in the same manner, by the information communicated to him by his Noble Friend who had just spoken. (Laughter.) He had proposed to himself, on the preceeding night, when that information first reached him, to examine the original petition, that he might satisfy himself as to the truth of the averments about these crosses; but other avocations had interfered to prevent that examination, and he was sorry for it. For the future he should certainly take any statement from this person who was the informant, AND WHO WAS HIMSELF A ROMAN CATHOLIC (hear, hear.) with some grain of allowance on account of his extreme inaccuracy on this occasion. In justice to the petitioners and to the House, he (Mr. Brougham) must declare that he had now gone over these subscriptions, and found that NOTHING COULD BE MORE INACCURATE than the statement he had made, founded on such information."

We [illegible] the words of the Hon. and Learned [illegible] find them reported; but, can it be [illegible] saying, "he was able, from his *own* [illegible]ar out the statement made by his [illegible]hen it appears, that, *of his own knowledge*," he absolutely knew nothing about the petition; Suppose Mr. PEEL, misled by the confident assertions of the HON. and Learned Member, had neglected to examine the petition; what an admirable case would have been made out against the Anti-Catholic petitioners, and how many merry paragraphs would have twinkled through the columns of every Paper devoted to the same cause as Mr. BROUGHAM. The petitioners of Grantham would have become as celebrated as the wise men of Gotham. To complete the climax, too, it was a Roman Catholic, of all other persons, who palmed this cheat upon the Hon. and Learned Member, or, to use his own gentler expression, who was "so extremely inaccurate!" Very inaccurate indeed! We never knew an instance of inaccuracy that had so close a resemblance to a word which polite ears cannot endure.

We have only one word more to say upon this extraordinary occurrence, and that is,—after admitting, for the sake of argument, that the Petition was really such as described—signed by such persons as were designated—to ask, who is the individual who would have spurned it from him with a most thorough aristocratical kick? Why, her late MAJESTY'S late Attorney General. He,—who,—if our memories deceive us not—when every lane and alley in the metropolis was cleansed of its inhabitants to make processions of addresses—when the lowest of the low—when the rabble throng, whose very holiday habiliments denoted a previous irruption into rag-fair, bawled and shouted, and tramped through mud and rain to Brandenburgh House—he, we say, who would not spare one—no, not one—of these friends of persecuted innocence, when it was his cue to dwell upon the popularity of his Royal Client—to talk of the love and attachment of his PEOPLE!!—he it is, who would have scouted from the House of Commons a petition against Catholic Emancipation, because, as he believed, it expressed the sentiments of men who could neither read, nor write, of paupers, convicts, and brothel keepers. Would the Mr. BROUGHAM, of 1825, have held this doctrine in 1820? Let him answer.

MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 4.

NEWS FROM LISBON

The following letter from Lisbon will enable our readers to form some idea of what is now going on in that capital. Here, if any where, Ministers feel uneasiness, and to meet the difficulties of the approaching crisis, they have been making corresponding preparations for some time:—

"LISBON, MARCH 12.

"The Count de PORTO SANTO, better known as M. SALDANA, and for some time past the Portuguese Ambassador at Madrid, arrived here the day before yesterday, in consequence of his new appointment, and immediately took possession of the portfeuille of Foreign Affairs, after which he sent a circular to the whole of the diplomatic corps. Count de SUBSERRA (Pamplona), it is confidently said, leaves this in a day or two for Madrid, where he is to act as Minister, although many well informed persons still think that he will not be easily got out of the capital, so strong is the link by which he is held here. The same exertions which got him out of the ministry are redoubled to get him out of the country; and a few days will determine whether they can prevail. At all events, whatever may be his private standing at Court, it is very clear, that as far as regards the public, he has lost his influence, and consequently a large portion of his greatness; and if he passes the frontiers, whatever may be the character in which he leaves us, it will be considered that he goes into a kind of exile; indeed, after every circumstance of downfal is duly weighed, this is the interpretation he must put upon his absence himself. Judge then what kind of services a man of his disposition can render the government by which he has been appointed, if he undertakes his diplomatic functions in Madrid?

"The Marquess de Palmello is also getting ready to depart for London, having received a peremptory order from the King to that effect, although a few hours before the King himself told him that there was no occasion for his hurrying himself. Who, then, it may be asked, commands in Portugal? This is a question it would be difficult to answer; indeed the problem can only be solved by time. M. Silvestre Pinheiro, who refused to act as Minister of Foreign Affairs in the late appointments, is also going to England, as it is thought against his will. There is one curious circumstance, however, attends the present banishments from Portugal, and this is, that these exiles carry with them some honours, and ample means to support themselves. The departure of two such men as Palmello and Pinheiro for London, at the same time and in so great a hurry, naturally gives rise to the idea that there are negociations of the deepest interest and of a difficlut and intricate nature, now going on with the Cabinet of St. James. It is, in fact evident, that preparations are making for the commencement of a new and grand policy as regards Portugal. At all events the English have the whole theatre to themselves. We shall see what they make of it when Sir CHARLES STUART arrives who has been so long expected. There is uow no French Ambassador here to thwart them; the men who were obnoxious to them are no longer in place, and before Sir CHARLES arrives possibly will be out of the country. There is a tolerably good squadron here; a most active correspondence is kept up with the Governor of Gibraltar, and it is believed that some large orders for provisions have not recently been given altogether on private account. It is more than ever currently reported among those who have the most frequent access at Court, that the King is to accompany Sir CHARLES STUART to Rio de Janeiro, ostensibly for the purpose of removing all difficulties in way of the acknowledgment of Brazilian independence, to which the British Government is pledged; but, in reality, with a view to render any formal recognition that might clash with the views and interests of the Continental Powers unnecessary. It is very generally believed, that the KING originally left Brazil with regret, and that he has been unhappy ever since he came to Europe. His domestic broils have indeed embittered his existence, and he is fully persuaded, that on the first repture in Europe, the affairs of his kingdom will become embroiled, while his own person will perhaps be in danger. He is not an ambitious man—he is fond of repose and good eating, and plenty of it too and if he goes over to Rio, he can easily abdicate in favour of his son, by which means all difficulties will cease, and his old allies and good friends will take care that Portugal does not become a prey to its neighbours and their friends. Even the strongest legitimates could not complain of a spontaneous act of this kind that has so many examples in ancient as well as modern history. By this means he would secure to his heir the rightful possession of his throne, and rid himself of turmoils with which he has no great disposition to contend. By his advisers also, it is imagined he has been told that this is the most prudent step he can take. Time will shew how all will end.

"Of local news we have little here. The *Desembarkador*, SEBASTIAO CORREA, well known in England as the nephew of DONNA ANNA CORREA, mentioned in LINK and MURPHY'S Travels as a remarkable sample of Portuguese nobility, has been dismissed from his place of Chancellor of the High Court of Oporto, for having circulated the noted manuscript of PAMPLONA, or rather of GALLARDO, against the British. This is intended to teach him better manners. The circumstance has, however, given rise to many curious remarks in the political circles here.

MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 6.

When the French led their armies into Spain they carefully announced to the world, that in entering the territories of an independent nation, *their views were most disinterested—that they went only for the purpose of putting an end to anarchy—reconciling a people to their Monarch—and, in short restoring a Nation to the great European Family from which it has been separated by a few designing and mistaking men.* Since they attained their object, and took military possession of Spain, they have, from time to time, studiously published that it was their intention, at a stated period, to withdraw from the Peninsula, and leave its inhabitants to themselves; thus giving the world to understand, that they would redeem those pledges under which they crossed the Pyrennees and secured an easy conquest. Time has rapidly passed away; remonstrance after remonstrance has been made on the subject of their delay, and yet no signs are evenced of a readiness to put an end to the present occupation. On the contrary, it is seen that the French are fortifying Cadiz in a strenuous manner; the question of indemnity for the expences they have incurred has been raised, and it has been discovered that they entertain the secret design of extending their own frontiers as far as the Ebro, in conformity to an old plan now revived, into which, it is confidently asserted, many of the leading Catalonians are prepared to enter. Spain is to be compensated by the annexation of Portugal, and the latter country is to be under a Viceroy, in the independent manner it was governed during the time it was held by the Spaniards.

Such we are assured by a high political authority in Paris, are the secret views entertained by the French Cabinet, and for the realisation of which extensive preparations are making. We are told that in Catalonia some men of influence have already been enlisted into their cause, and flattered with the idea of belonging to a Government more enlightened and more congenial to their habits and prejudices than that of Madrid. FERDINAND is also represented as being favourable to the exchange, as it would give him possession of one of the finest ports in Europe, and besides punish the British for their interference in his domestic affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. The secret intrigues and machinations in furtherance of that part of the plan which is intended to operate in Portugal are, we understand, carrying on by the Portuguese Intanta MARIA THERESA, widow of the Spanish Infant Don PEDRO CHALOS, who has for some time past taken up his residence in Madrid, and carries on an active correspondence with the QUEEN, her mother, in Lisbon. In this scheme a number of the Portuguese Nobility are said to be joined; and its discovery, it is added, has given considerable uneasiness to the KING, who is fully aware that the plot is mixed up with a large porti of personal enmity towards himself.

Such, we very candidly repeat, are the assurances we have received from a quarter extremely well-informed, and, indeed, the last letters written from the Portuguese capital prepare us for some early and momentous event. A variety of circumstances also render it pretty clear that our own Government are on the eve of adopting some new line of policy with regard to Portugal, the commencement of which is entrusted to Sir CHAS. STUART, who has been preceded by several auxiliaries. The precise nature of this policy time only can shew; but if in reality the French have given to our remonstrance that answer which is attributed to them, and very speciously insinuated—*that they are as much entitled to Cadiz as we are to Gibraltar*—their real intentions, with regard to Spain, cannot long be kept secret.

CITY, TUESDAY.

This has been so truly a holiday, that all quotations of English and Foreign Securities must be nominal. Some sensation was caused by information from Paris, that an eminent Parisian Banker, M. SARTORIS, had delivered nearly one million and a half of Stock on the settling day, as the same Banker is said to have made large sales in the same way previous to the rejection of the law for the reduction of the Rentes last year. M. de VILLELE is making great exertions to support the price; it is even rumoured that he has employed the Funds of the "Caisse des Depots et Consignations" for that purpose, and that the Directors of the "Mout de Piets," and the "Caisse Hypothecaire," have made large purchases at his request.

MORNING CHRONICLE, APRIL 8.

The arrival of a Lisbon mail, with letters, stating that extraordinary activity was remarked in that capital in the equipment of troops, and that the British Ambassador resident there had entered into a contract for several extensive magazines and store-houses, with the declared view of providing abundant resources for the squadron in the Tagus had the effect of depressing the English Funds to day, so that a few bargains were made in Consols for the Account at 93⅛; subsequently, however, they were quoted at 93, but the closing price 93⅛ which is nearly 4 per cent. less then they were in the month of April last year. It is difficult to account for the gradual falls of the English Funds during the last two or three months, except by attaching some credit to the views of France on the Peninsula; and which, although they have not yet been confirmed by any direct act, seem to be reasonable enough to warrant the exercise of caution in investing at what may be considered high prices.

We have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 26th ult. The following are extracts:—

LISBON, MARCH 26—Sir CHARLES STUART arrived here yesterday, and landed to-day at one o'clock, under a salute from the flag-ship; the rest of the squadron manned the yards.—His MAJESTY is now at Mofra, but is expected in Lisbon in a few days.

LISBON, MARCH 22.—ROYAL BOARD OF TRADE—EDICT.—"The Royal Board of Trade, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Navigation, gives notice, that in the Canary Islands the exportation of wine, brandy, vinegar, and liquors of all kinds, being of the produce or manufacture of the said islands, is free of all duties, as well as the exportation of fruits, green, dry, or perserved, rushes for mats, hemp, potashes, and barilla, only with the obligation to give security to the Governor of the Province for one half of the export duties formerly paid, to wait the decision of his Catholic Majesty on this subject, of all which the Naval Board has been informed by a despatch from the Portuguese Consul in Teneriffe, who has sent a copy of the Order of the Intendant-General of those Islands, who determined on the above in consequence of an order from his said Majesty.—This notification is to be put up in the ususal places for the public information.

(Signed in the absence of the Secretary),
"JOSE ANTONIO GONSALVES.
"Lisbon, March 21, 1825."

The Lisbon Papers, received yesterday morning, contain an account of the discovery, at Oporto, of the body of a man in a barrel, horribly mutilated, having the skull fractured and both thighs broken, with the head severed from the body. The whole was covered with a considerable quantity of salt, which had so effectually acted upon the colour of the clothes, that there was no chance of recognizing the person by them; and the body was in a state of complete dissolution. There were about 200 pieces of silver coin in one of the pockets, which proves that robbery had not been the motive which led to this frightful crime. The barrel was found in the street on the evening of the 13th ult. Upon inquiry, the police ascertained that the barrel was brought from a magazine at no great distance from the spot where it was found; and immediately after the examination of the body by the surgeons, Senor JOSE ANTONIO DE ARANJO E SILVA, a merchant of Oporto, GUIMARES, his clerk, and LINHARES, his porter, absconded; and, at the date of the last accounts, had not been heard of, although the most active means had been taken to apprehend them, on suspicion of their being concerned in this mysterious and horrid affair.

THE GLOBE AND TRAVELLER 26th APRIL.

On Sunday last Count Palmella Ambassador from Portugal to this Country with his family, and suite arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon after a tedious Passage of 25 days.

LIVERPOOL COURIER, WED. MAY 4

COTTON.—The following extracts from the New York papers, received by the Silas Richards, notice the effect which the intelligence of the great rise in the price of cotton in Liverpool had produced in the American market.

"NEW YORK, APRIL 7.—The news by the Crisis, of the rise of cotton, &c. in England, produced a great stir in our market yesterday, and about 8,000 bales of Upland Cotton, which were offered the day preceding at from 21 to 22 cents, changed hands at 27. Several expresses were forwarded to the south and east to make purchases."—*Evening Post.*

"NEW YORK APRIL 8.—The recent arrival from Liverpool has created a sensation in the market which seldom occurs among us. The astonishing advance in cotton is far more than we were prepared to receive, and it will require some time to ascertain whether the same spirit of speculation which has actuated the capitalists on London 'Change with regard to joint stock] companies, has not transferred itself to the minds of the cotton speculation in Liverpool. At first sight one is unable to account for the recent start in the market in any other manner. As might have been supposed, the speculations in staple articles, which have taken place in this city on yesterday and the afternoon of the arrival, have been immense. Some have supposed that great fortunes have been made, and one even to the extent of *a hundred thousand dollars*. We hardly think so, yet it must be allowed that great speculations have taken place. But the best of the whole is contained in a matter of not much apparent importance. An advance of 1 to 2 cents per yard has taken place in American manufactured sheetings. We take pleasure in recording every fact which encourages American manufacturing industry, without depressing any other class of our citizens."—*Snowden's National Advocate.*

THE SUN,—APRIL 7.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT GREEK TABLETS RELATIVE TO MUSIC.—The doubtful character of all known accounts relative to the music of the ancient Greeks, and the obscurity in which the subject is consequently involved, render interesting, in a peculiar degree, the discovery of two documents of high antiquity and unquestionable authenticity, with the particulars of which we here present our readers. The documents to which we allude are *two metal tablets*, of a date 709 years before the Christian era, on which is engraved, *in ancient Greek*, an account of a Music Feast at Epyræ (Corinth)' in the third year of the sixteenth Olympiad, or in the year before Christ, 709, by Lasus, of Hermione. An important addition to the history of ancient Greek music is thus furnished, interesting alike to the antiquary and to the lover of the art, and which throws more light upon its nature and character in those early ages, then all the labours of the numerous writers upon this subject. A more elaborate account, with the comments and historical memoranda attached, by the celeborate Professor Murchard, of Berlin, whose nephew, M. Krautmann, was the fortunate discoverer of these interesting relics of antiquity, is published in the last of the *Harmonicon*.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

On Friday evening last, about six o'clock, a young gentleman, who resided in St. Ann-stret, left his lodgings, as was his frequent habit, to take a ride after dinner. Being an exceedingly regular young man, his not returning home at night caused, as may be supposed, much uneasiness in the minds of his friends. During the whole of the next day, diligent search was made for the youth by his anxious relatives, but without success. His horse, however, was found, about six o'clock on that morning, in a field opposite to the tannery belonging to Messrs. Lafone and Co., in Toxteth-park. It was still bridled and saddled. In the lane which bounds one side of the same field, his stick, broken; his eye-glass, suspended to a black riband, which was also broken; and his gloves, not soiled, were found lying nearly together. The discovery of his horse and of these articles naturally gave rise to a suspicion, that some misfortune had befallen the young man. His friends immediately (upon the supposition that he had been murdered) offered a reward of £500 to any person who could give information of the perpetrators of the act, or £50 for the recovery of the body. Up to this period, however, the affair still remains enveloped in mystery. The pits in the neighbourhood have been diligently searched, and every means employed to discover the fate of the young gentleman; but hitherto without success. We have taken some pains to inquire into the circumstances connected with his distressing disappearance; and the following is the result of our inquiry:—About half-past seven o'clock in the evening of Friday the young gentleman passed through the private turnpike, on the road which leads from Wavertree to Smithdown-lane, and was soon afterwards seen riding towards Mosley-hill. From that time till nearly ten o'clock nothing further is distinctly known of him; but, about that hour, the horse was observed to pass the house of Mr. Roger Leigh, near the Park tannery, mounted by a person who was beating it violently; but it is much doubted whether the person who was then riding it was the gentleman in question or not. Soon after ten o'clock the horse was seen, without any rider, in the lane which leads from the High Park road to the tan-works mentioned above, and not a quarter of a mile from the coffee-house. Although these places are in the country, yet there are many houses on the roads, and the neighbourhood is rather populous. These circumstances make it very difficult to conceive how an act of violence, supposing one to have been perpetrated, could have been committed on the young man, without the transaction being seen, or his voice heard by some person. Nothing is known, however, of the fate of this gentleman beyond what we have stated above. His sudden disappearance has caused intense anxiety, and involved an amiable and highly-respectable family in the deepest distress.

THE GLOBE.—April 26.

The Earl of Liverpool in the House of Peers, and Mr. Huskisson in the Commons, last night gave notice of the intention of the Ministry, early next Session, to enter upon a revision of the Corn Laws. The Earl of Liverpool declared his opinion that some alteration was necessary, and observed that the importation price, 80s. for wheat—and so in proportion for other grain, fixed in 1815, was not applicable to the present condition of the country.—There can be no doubt that if in fixing the importation price, regard was had to the depreciation of the currency in 1815, and to the then existing amount of taxes,—now the currency is restored to the metallic standard, and some of the burthens which then pressed on agriculture have been removed, there is a ground for an alteration of the price at which importation commences, even if experience have not shewn any other alteration to be necessary.

Lord Liverpool briefly hinted at the changes which might be possibly proposed, and he suggested that instead of the present system, 1. a duty might be imposed, retaining, however, the system of averages, and fixing a *minimum* at which importation should be prohibited, and a *maximum* at which importation should be permitted without a duty; Or, 2. that a protecting duty should be imposed and levied without reference to price; the system of averages being entirely abolished. To this last system Lord Liverpool seems to lean, but he remarked that in times of general scarcity it would become impracticable to levy any duty upon the food of a starving people, and that it would therefore be necessary to lodge somewhere the power of dispensing with the tax under particular emergencies. These cases are so rare, and any measures taken by an administration to avert the evils of famine would be so little liable to misconstruction, that the difficulty raised by Lord Liverpool seems any thing but a serious one. The point most difficult to determine---the point of controversy---will be the *amount* of the protecting duty.

It will be observed that Mr. Huskisson states that a measure is in contemplation, and will be introduced this Session, to allow foreign wheat now in bond to come into the market under certain regulations. This measure, we hope, will meet with no opposition, for it is difficult for any one to contemplate with complacency the absolute rotting of a large quantity of food so locked up---the absolute waste of so much of the wealth of the nation.

Covent Garden Theatre.---The King honoured this house with his presence last night. It was announced that the doors would be opened at six o'clock, and long before the arrival of that hour, the various entrances were besieged by crowds, who bore all the fatigue of standing and pressure with exemplary patience, in the hope of being able, by obtaining early admission, to secure a situation from which they could command a view of his Majesty. When at length the doors were thrown open, the rush was tremendous. Nor was it confined to the doors alone; the struggle to ascend the stairs leading up to the boxes was for some moments, quite terrific, and rendered more so by the screams of those ladies who had the hardihood to encounter such pressure. There were two who very narrowly escaped being trampled to death; for, either their strength or their holds giving way, they were forced down from the second or third stair, thrown upon their backs, and with the greatest difficulty dragged from under the people's feet. In a very few minutes the house was completely filled to the roof. The crowd in the pit was so overpowering, that most of the few women who had ventured into it were obliged to be taken up into the boxes, many of them in a fainting state, and all as if just emerged from a bath. As the ladies in the dress circle assisted in pulling them up from beneath, their humanity was loudly applauded by the rest of the audience, particularly by the galleries, who seemed to appreciate it most fully. Every thing, however, was perfectly quiet and orderly before the hour of performance arrived. The royal box was most handsomely fitted up for the occasion. It was made to project beyond the others, in order to afford the audience a fuller view of its royal occupant, and was covered with a canopy surmounted by a crown. Immediately in front of the box, beneath it, was a platform erected for the yeomen of the guards. Shortly before seven o'clock, the King, attended by his usual suite, escorted by a party of the Life Guards, set out from Carlton Palace, and on reaching the theatre, was received by Messrs. Kemble and Fawcett in full dress, who conducted him to the apartment prepared for his reception. Precisely at seven his Majesty entered the box, when the whole audience rose simultaneously, and greeted his appearance with the most enthusiastic cheering and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, in return for which his Majesty bowed repeatedly. The curtain then rose, and the entire company came forward, and sang "God save the King," in the chorus of which both the Sovereign and the rest of the audience joined. It was repeated in compliance with a universal *encore*. The King then again bowed to the audience, and sat down, those members of his suite who were in the royal box remaining unseated in the rear. The rest of the suite, together with the officers on guard, &c., occupied the box immediately over that of the King. His Majesty was dressed in the uniform of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), and wore four brilliant stars on his left breast. He looked extremely well and in good spirits. After his Majesty had been seated a few minutes, the Duke of York entered the box, and was cordially cheered. After acknowledging the compliment by bowing to the audience, his Royal Highness took a seat on the left of his illustrious brother. He was dressed in the uniform of a Field Marshal. The piece selected by his Majesty was *Der Freischutz*, of the music of which he is said to be passionately fond. As soon as the overture commenced, he paid the greatest attention to the performance, timing the music with the motion of both his head and hands, and at its conclusion he applauded it warmly. He manifested equal interest in the performance of the rest of the opera, and seemed particularly pleased with the song which Miss Paton sings towards its close, and which, as well as most of the other airs, was honoured with his applause. At the conclusion of the opera, the audience called for *Rule Britannia*, which was immediately sung by the whole company, his Majesty and the audience standing all the while, and joining in the chorus. One of the verses was sung in a style of peculiar brilliancy by Miss Paton, who seemed to have caught some of Catalani's bravura embellishments. The air was loudly *encored*, but instead of it the royal anthem was repeated. The entertainment, *King Charles the Second*, then commenced, with which his Majesty seemed to be greatly amused. He laughed heartily at various passages, especially at that in which *Lady Clara* tells the merry monarch he ought to devolve his midnight labours upon his ministers. The audience loudly applauded every passage in which the King is praised or his follies excused; and whenever he was spoken of as "a sad rake," or "no better than the rest of them," &c both he and they joined in good-humoured laughter. On the fall of the curtain the cheers of the audience were renewed, and "God save the King" sung once more; at the conclusion of which his Majesty bowed profoundly to the audience three times, and then retired, his Royal brother and his suite having first withdrawn from the box.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR MAY.

Morning Dress.—Dress of lilac *gros de Naples*: the *corsage* plain, rather high in front, broad on the shoulders, and edged with a double satin rouleau of the same colour; it fastens behind with hooks and eyes. The upper part of the sleeve is full; below the elbow it has three satin bands equidistant, tied in bows on the outside of the arm: the wrist is finished with a double satin rouleau and embroidered cambric ruffles. The skirt is very neatly ornamented with waving satin bands, a quarter of a yard deep, fastened at the top with silk buttons, and inserted within the broad satin rouleau at the edges of the dress: corded *ceinture*, ornamented in front with six buttons. Lace *fichu*, scolloped at the edge and richly embroidered; it crosses in front, and ties in a small bow behind. The hair is parted, and arranged in large regular curls on each side. Gold earrings, bracelets, chain, and eye-glass. The necklace is formed of a black riband, with a small elegant embossed gold rosette at the throat, from which the riband descends, and a large richly ornamented gold cross is suspended, nearly reaching to the *ceinture*, Morocco shoes.

Evening Dress.—Elegant dress of Urlings lace, with Brussels spring: the *corsage* full, circular round the bust, and trimmed with a falling lace: the sleeves short and regularly full. The fulness of the skirt is not entirely set in the band at the back, but slightly introduced in the front and sides, which has a very pleasing effect with dress of so light and delicate a texture. Half way of the skirt is a very elegant row of flowers in separate clusters, and beneath are two deep flounces of rich lace, separated by a simple wreath of leaves: the edge of the skirt is scolloped, and a richly embroidered dwarf cistus fills up each space. Blue satin sash, with an embossed gold buckle on the right side. Blue satin slip. Turban of blue satin: the band composed of four longitudinal folds, and a row of French pearls at the edge; the satin full and double round the crown, and two long white ostrich feathers falling backwards. Necklace of pearl, fastened in front with an elegant clasp, ornamented with rubies and pearls. Earrings and bracelets to correspond. White kid gloves; white satin shoes.

THE PARISIAN ARISTOCRACY.

(From the London Magazine)

In noticing in our last number the new work of M. Benjamin Constant, and in describing the circumstances out of which it arose, and the purposes which it was intended to answer, we had occasion to speak of La Haute Society de France. This society is very curiously composed—and as its constitution is not very generally known in England, and as it is an odd state of things, arising from the remarkable changes that have of late taken place in the neighbouring country—it may be worth while to say a few words more of it, which we shall still do, in reference to M. Benjamin Constant. The Aristocracy of France is divided virtually into three classes.—1. We have the Aristocracy ultra of the fauxbourg St. Germain.—2. The Aristocracy of M. de Broglie, St Aulaire, De Stael, who wish to make their class of Aristocracy exactly what the Les Milords Anglais are in London—3. The Aristocratic Lafitte, De Lessert, Perier, &c. whose object it is to make the millions a sufficient title to consideration. These three classes are all just now of a religious cast, for Christianity happens to be at this moment in Paris an engine of power, and a means of triumph; and for the interests of the respective classes, nothing must be done which is likely to cast a slur upon their several reputations. For instance, a great male leader of the class No 2 lately lived with a noble female leader of the same class, whom he has quitted within two months, lest the scandal might injure his party. For the last ten years the upper classes have been unjust to the reputation of M. Constant. The reason of this injustice is that he is poor. Opinion in France permits all kinds of meanness to a man, provided always that he is rich enough to keep a carriage, and has his buttonholes decorated with a cross or two. These two points attended to, the authority of the noble society of Paris ordains that he shall be considered honotte homme. Now M. Constant has neither got a carriage nor a cross. The low estimation in which he felt himself held, has, in our opinion, driven Benjamin Constant to the only bad thing he ever did, the publication of his De la Religion. M. Constant has, more than any other man in France, contributed to teach his countrymen what is meant by a Constitutional Government. He is not eloquent, but he is smart, epigrammatic, and subtle; his talent resembles very much that of La Bruyere, the celebrated author of the Caracteres. By the aid of this talent, Constant has made Frenchmen, almost without their knowledge, fully comprehend the constitutional regime: French vanity is such that a man of thirty does not like to be taught—a Frenchman is intimately persuaded that he knows tout ce qu'il est convenable qu'il sache. Now M. Benjamin Constant has published—from 1814 to 1819—a number of amusing pamphlets; the Frenchman says he reads them a cause de leur esprit; all the while however, he is instructed. The ultra party, led by the Jesuits, a subtle race, easily saw that the royalist pamphlets were dull and stupid by the side of those of Constant—which, and that was worst of all, not only amused, but instructed. They therefore set themselves to calumniate him, and they have had abundance of success.

On the return of Napoleon from the Isle of Elba, in 1815, M. Benjamin Constant, not having an army in his pocket to drive him from the palace of the Thuilleries, accepted the place of Conseiller d'Etat; not being able to repel the tyrant, he wished, as much as was in his power, to diminish the evil which he was about to inflict. The mere presence in the Conseil d'Etat of a dialectician, so dextrous an epigrammatic as M. Benjamin Constant, was enough to seal up the mouths of such men as Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, Maret, and the other valets of Napoleon. Well—since Constant is poor, the Aristocracy will not see any thing in this action really beneficial to France, but the desire of ensuring to himself some appointments to the amount of a thousand a year. Constant has felt this injustice very deeply. The calumnies of the Ultra party have caused him to be neglected by the liberal part of the middle classes, the real majority of France. He was a year without being re-elected into the chamber; and this has put the finishing stroke to his demoralization. He sees that France is not worthy of having a disinterested defender, and to the bottom of his heart he is sold to the Aristocratical party. By the word sold, we do not mean that he has taken money, but he has hoped that by publishing a book which should flatter the views of the first class of society in Paris, that he should be recompensed by its praise and its consideration. Madame la Duchesse de Broglie has written twelve pages on Bible Societies—this little circumstance is a key to the noble society of Paris. She envies the consideration which our Aristocracy has obtained all over the nation. The sole end at this moment of one great class of the nobility of Paris is to acquire the precise existence of the English Peerage. The middle class have, however, both too much talent and too much vanity ever to permit this success. The liberal peers of France perceive that the spread of education, of the kind which has been spreading in France of late years, is the most likely thing in the world to prevent the attainment of their darling object—the life of the English Peer—and they have consequently joined with the Ultra to commit education into the hands of the Jesuits, or, at least, to the religious corporations. M. M. de Breglie, de Sainte Aulaire, de Stael, and the other chiefs of the class of pretended liberals, have actually made up to Mr. le Cardinal de Lafare, M. de Talaru, and the Ultra peers. The view of the two parties is the same—to found l'Aristocratie nobiliare. The only difference is this—that the party of M. de Broglie has more intellect than that of M. de Talaru, and comprehends the limits of their power, and understands all that it is possible to acquire is the state of the English nobility. M. de Talaru, who is a man of a narrower mind, fancies that they can go beyond that—and become again the insolent Grand Seigneurs of the reign of Louis XIV. Constant has bound himself to the least blind of these two parties---but even these despise both his motive and his book, and that which is most particularly mortifying to him is, that he sees them following up all his ideas to the letter, without even deigning to mention his work. The Broglies, the Staels, and the Saint Aulaires have formed a powerful club, called the Society of Christian Morals. This plan is evidently that which poor Benjamin Constant points out in his book, and yet in this society de la Morale Chretienne he is never talked about; we doubt even whether he is a member.

In the meanwhile, the book has entirely ruined Constant with the class of rich merchants and bankers and the great monied men of Paris headed by the MM. Lafitte, de Lesset, and Perier. This class never reads, but in this act of the deputy of the Seine (M. Constant has been re-elected some months) it sees a piece of servility towards the party of the Aristocratic nobiliare. The monied men have therefore spread abroad a report, that Constant is sold to the minister Villele, and at this moment this is the general opinion in Paris. This evil action, this bad book, this sad piece of hypocrisy, has made the poor man despised by the nobles and punished by the bankers.

The end of the monied Aristocracy to make stock a fair title to admission among the noble Aristocracy, will, in all probability, be gained. In the course of ten years, it is likely that every man with five millions of francs [about 200,000l. sterling] will be as good a duke. At the present, however, the Aristocracy make every effort to prevent assimilation—and strive to corrupt education, the Jesuits, and bring this back as nearly possible to the ancient regime. All the principles of Constant's book are likewise in action; he nevertheless has the pain to see his book forgotten, and himself despised.

The valuable library of the late Mr. Langles, the King's librarian, is now selling at Paris. This collection of books is in several departments very extensive, and in the history and geography of Asia it is almost without a rival. It contains a number of extremely scarce travels.

O'DOGHERTY'S FAREWELL TO SCOTLAND

1.
Farewell, farewell, beggarly Scotland,
Cold and beggarly poor countrie,
If ever I cross thy border again,
The muckle deil must carry me.
There's but one tree in a' the land,
And that's the bonny gallows tree.
The very nowte look to the south,
And wish that they had wings to flee.

2.
Farewell, farewell, beggarly Scotland.
Brose and bannocks, crowdy and kale!
Welcome, welcome, jolly old England,
Laughing lasses, and foaming ale!
'Twas when I came to merry Carlisle,
That out I laughed loud laughters three,
And if I cross the Sark again,
The muckle deil maun carry me.

3.
Farewell, farewell, beggarly Scotland,
Kilted kimmers, wi' carotty hair,
Pipers who beg that your honours would buy
A bawbee's worth of their famish'd air!
I'd rather keep Cadwallader's goats,
And feast upon toasted cheese and leeks,
Than go back again to the beggarly North,
To herd 'mangloons with bottomless breeks.

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

(From the new Farce of *My Uncle Gabriel*.)

In battle some for glory seek,
Where death terrific sways.
While others hang on beauty's cheek,
And sigh away their days.
But we, more wise,
Shun sparkling eyes,
That would enslave the soul;
We know no joys,
Like those, my boys,
That sparkle in the bowl.

Let love-sick swains the willow wear,
And draughts of sorrow quaff;
'Tis time enough to hail despair,
When grown too old to laugh.
Let us be wise,
Shun sparkling eyes,
That would enslave the soul;
And taste the joys,
My merry boys,
That sparkle in the bowl.

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ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COUR[illegible]

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1825.

THE NEW TIMES, MARCH 15.

[FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.]

We select the following as specimens of the manner in which the political war has been carried on by some of the partizans of General Jackson and Mr. Crawford, to which Gentlemen, however, it is but due to say, that they have never been suspected of countenancing debasement of the press, although it has certainly done them both much injury. We could also extract some paragraphs from a paper in this city, that would not assort badly with these choice flowers of the press, but our readers might sicken at a surfeit of sweets.

"Expired at Washington, on the 9th February 1826, the 'Virtue, Liberty, and Independence,' of the United States, caused by poison administered by the assassin hand of John Quincy Adams, usurper, and Henry Clay! At the same time and place expired the Democratic party."

* * * * *

"Oh! how lowly have we suuk! To what a depth of infamy has the American Republic fallen, before half a century has numbered its glories on the scroll of time. How comparatively free is England to the United States! Nay even bigotted and degraded Spain rises in splendid purity above us!—What American bosom that is not wrung with anguish at the thought!

"We speak of the substance, manner, and mode of this Usurpation. Five Western States bought and transferred over to the Usurper, as so many live cattle, or a drove of negroes!!! What future conduct in this man can ever atone for it?—What measures could ever do away the foul and dishonourable conspiracy? We want words to speak on this topic. Universal panic prevails—nor are we free from it. The return of the Sovereignty of the British King, could not have caused more surprise, terror, and indignation.—What will be the consequences, it is yet impossible to predict. The people stand aghast, and are lost in amazement and rage."

"Mr. *Adams and the Holy Alliance.*—In the election of Mr. Adams, the Holy Alliance of Europe have secured the first entering wedge for the destruction of our republican institution. Before he left England, to take upon himself the charge of the Department of State, it has been said that he had an interview with Lord Castlereagh, when a certain line of policy in acquiescence with that of the combined Sovereigns of Europe, was agreed upon—What is certain is, that the Emperor of Russia, through his Minister M. Poletica, proposed to Mr. Adams that the United States should join the Holy Alliance, and Mr. Adams answered that he coincided in the pacific intentions of that coalition, but that the United States could not openly join it, because the constitution would not permit it. Under these kinds of obligations, it may be fairly inferred that the new President will lend himself to the European Cabinets even more than he has done as Secretary of State; and whilst he is artfully co-operating with them, by refusing any direct countenance or support to free States, he will amuse the American people with long-spun negociations. Meanwhile, at home, he will be sapping the simplicity of our Institution, by establishing new modes at Washington, and corrupting our most distinguished statesmen and politicians, by proffering offices, wherewith to court their favour, and fix them to his party."—*Columbian Observer.*

An Italian translation of Sir Walter Scott's *Kenilworth* is publishing at Naples, where the story had previously become popular by being taken as the subject of a ballet at the Theatre of San Carlo. The work is to form four volumes, of which one has already appeared.

THE SUN.—MARCH 28.

BRISTOL AND ENGLISH CHANNELS SHIP CANAL.

A numerous Meeting of the Subscribes to this undertaking was held at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, on Saturday. Lord ROLLE was in the Chair, supported by Sir T. Lethbridge, Bart. M. P., Mr. Baring M. P. for Taunton, &c.

Mr. D. POLLOCK read the report of the proceedings of the Committee of Management since the last General Meeting. The Report observes that it has been publicly stated in the House of Commons, that out of upwards of nine hundred owners and occupiers of land on the line, there are not more than fifty dissentients to the proposed Canal; and that no stronger opinion in favour of the measure could be desired than that furnished by the proceedings of the public Meetings recently held at Chard, Colyton, and Taunton. The Committee then notices the arrangements made with the Bridgewater and Taunton Canal; and states that the town of Bridgewater appears anxious to obtain a deviation, to a certain extent, from the precent proposed line of Canal, at that part which is near the town; in consequence of which the necessary measures have been taken for ascertaining the desirability of the proposed deviation. The report thus concludes:—

"Your Committee, in conducting a work of such magnitude and importance, has deemed it right to lay the Reports and details before his Majesty's Ministers, in order that the greatest publicity might be given to their operations, and that those who are most interested in the management of public affairs might have the fullest information upon the subject. Your Committee have had interviews, in consequence, with the First Lord of the Treasury, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the President of the Board of Trade, all of whom expressed themselves satisfied that this undertaking was obviously one of very great public importance, and was pregnant with great commercial advantages.

Resolutions, adopting the Report and approving of the proceedings of the Committee, were then passed.

Sir T. LETHBRIDGE addressed the Meeting in favour of the measure. He observed, that although the Canal would pass through seventy-five large fields, which were the property of his brother-in-law, who was one of the opponents of the undertaking, yet so firmly and decidedly was he convinced of the great public benefit which would result from the measure—of its vast importance to the commercial interests of the empire—that no private feeling should deter him from giving his most cordial support to the Bill now before Parliament.

Mr. BARING was anxious for the success of the ship Canal, considering, as he did, that it was a measure of high national importance. On these grounds it should certainly have his decided support; although he was not of opinions that the undertaking would yield the subscriber that large interest for their capital which had been calculated on by many well-informed persons.

The Committee of Management reported that a pamphlet impugning some of the calculations of Mr. Telford and Capt. Nicholls, had been published by Mr. Broadmead, of Langport; to which Captain Nicholls had prepared a decisive answer, confirmatory of the former report.

Mr. INGLIS and Mr. BURRIDGE expressed themselves averse from the proposed Canal, and considered that for all the purposes of commerce railroads would be far more desirable.

Mr. JEFFERIES and Mr. FORTUNE also opposed the measure, but the strongest feeling in its favour was manifested by the meeting generally, and it was resolved, that the Report of Capt. Nicholls should be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

Thanks were voted to Lord Rolle for his conduct in the Chair; his Lordship returned thanks and the Meeting broke up.

ST. PETERSBURGH, MARCH 9.

By his Majesty's orders the Samoieds living in the Government of Archangel are to be converted to Christianity. For this purpose Missionaries set out on the 10th of last month to the Samoied huts, in the desolate tracts of that Government.

On the 25th of January, being the birth day of the reigning Empress, above 1,000 Samoieds assembled at Obdorsk, in the northern part of the Government of Tobolsk, to pay their tribute. Their Prince Tschaikin, and all the Elders of the Samoieds, received commendatory letters and presents from the Government.

Letters from the Crimea say that the south coast of that Peninsula, which was totally uncultivated a short time ago, is rapidly improving. Several landowners have lately formed establishments there, for instance Counts Kuschelew, Besborcdko, and Woronzow, Princes Golozin, Narischkin, &c. New roads are making, and the village of Aluschta, which is already a pleasant bathing place, is to be raised to the rank of a town.

The inhabitants of Kasan have sent 47,184 rubles for the sufferers by the inundations.

[NEW TIMES.]

It will have struck our Readers with something like a sensation of merriment, that after the luminous and liberal speech of Mr. Huskisson, when the whole House went along with him on the general principle of a reduction of the Import Duties, Members argued for a special exemption of the particular commodity in which his own constituents were interested. One Gentleman thought it was all admirable except the part that touched upon copper; another, that glass bottles required a special protection; a third wished to say a word or two in favour of woollen. The only exception was Mr. Alderman Thompson, who, though he is one of the largest Iron Manufacturers in the kingdom, very candidly and honourably declared himself satisfied with the reduction of the duty on foreign iron from 6*l.* 10s. to 1*l.* 10s. The worthy Alderman admitted that this must considerably reduce the price of British iron; but still he thought it would leave the British Manufacturer a remunerating price. He had on several former occasions declared his approval of the liberal policy of Ministers; and he felt that it would be inconsistent were he only to oppose them in the single measure which went to reduce his own profits. We recommend this example to the Gentlemen who are concerned in other branches of our internal produce and manufactures, and perhaps even the agricultural interest will think it not unbecoming to adopt a similar line of conduct.

THE SUN.—MARCH 29.

It appears by Frankfort Papers of the 22d instant, which arrived this morning, that Viscount DEBASSIN DE RICHEMON, who is appointed Chief Commissioner from the King of FRANCE in the French Settlements in India, arrived at Redzievilous on the 9th of February. He had a letter of recommendation from Count POZZO DI BORGO, Russian Ambassador at the French Court, to the Postmaster at Radzievilous, who was requested to forward his journey with all speed by way of Odessa and Tiflis, and to give him an order for post horses. He set out again the same day.

General THORNTON has given notice of the following motion at the next General Quarterly Court at the India House, viz.—"Resolved, It appearing by the printed Hyderabad Papers, that Rajah Chundoo Loll sent a letter to Lieutenant Barnett, the Assistant to Sir C. J. Metcalfe Bart. the President, who was acting for him during his absence from Hyderabad on a tour, containing representations and complaints which the Rajah desired might be communicated to the Supreme Government, and in page 239 that Lieutenent Barnett mentioned to Sir C. J. Metcalfe, when he met him on his return, that he had received such a note, and described its contents; and likewise by Sir C. J. Metcalfe's own statement, in page 241, that he did peruse the original note thoroughly and carefully, after having previously contented himself with Lieut. Barnett's report of its substance, and with looking at particular parts: notwithstanding which, neither Sir C. J. Metcalfe, nor Lieut. Barnet, did communicate the contents to the Governor General in Council, but the Supreme Government was kept in ignorance of any such appeal, until communicated by the Rajah through another channel, when several acts of oppression, complained of in the conduct of Sir C. J. Metcalfe, were ordered by the Governor General in Council to be redressed, in instructions inserted in page 224, and the following pages:— "That it be therefore recommended to the Court of Directors to be pleased to make regulations, in order to prevent in future so improper and dangerous a proceeding as the suppression or interruption of appeals or complaints, whether just or unjust, from the native Governments to the Supreme Government—that, if just, the grievances complained of may be redressed as soon as possible, and, if unjust, explanations may be entered into without loss of time, and a good understanding promoted."

COMMERCE OF COLOMBIA.—A copy of the Commercial Laws and Regulations of Colombia, as they existed at the end of last November, has been received. The Tariff authorised by this Republic comes opportunely to greet and corroborate the improved system of English commercial policy which Mr. HUSKISSON so ably recommended in his speech of last Friday. The staple manufacture of England, cotton cloths, are admitted to Colombia, in Colombian vessels at an *ad valorem* duty of 10 per cent in British vessels of 17½ per cent. Silks at 15 and 22½ respectively. The acquisition of knowledge is facilitated by a free admission of books in every language. Maps, pictures, philosophical instruments, statues, medals, &c. are likewise admitted freely. Implements of agriculture, and all machines for preparing and working the productions of the soil, as well as those for the extraction and preparation of metals, are placed upon the same salutary footing. In some respects the Colombian Government follows the old course prescribed by prejudice or fashion. The Native productions are fenced round with prohibitory duties, such as coffee, indigo, sugar, &c., &c.; and all the productions and manufactures of Spain and her dependencies. A duty on consumption, in the nature of an excise, amounting to three per cent, on all imported articles, must be added to our estimate of the charges above described.—For the sake of revenue, a duty has been laid upon the native exports from Colombia, though we conceive with little regard to policy, as the object of the new Government ought to be, to send the productions of their soil over the world, unincumbered by any artificial pressure.

[NEW TIMES.]

Of all the extraordinary hypotheses to account for the mutiny at Barrackpore, the most curious is that of Mr. Hume, who ascribes it to the want of a *Free Press* in India. A Free Press in England is an inestimable blessing, because it is fenced round and protected by our laws, customs, habits, and opinions—because it is a part of our free Constitution—and because it rests upon the good sense and sound judgment of the great mass of our society. But it is well observed by Captain Seely, in his "Voice from India," that the state of things in British India is very dissimilar. "There," says the writer, "the People have for centuries lived under a foreign yoke, either Mohamedan or British; and be our rule as it may, we are still conquerors and our subjects are a subjugated people, consisting of an enormous popula[illegible] superstitious and restless, haughty and fierc[illegible] Surely these are not the persons to direct, or fit to judge of the acts of their masters." It is obvious that the first consequence of a free Press in India would be to spread discontent among the Natives, and more especially the Native Troops. It would be impossible to prevent inconsiderate, violent, or seditious writers, from representing to the Natives that they were harassed by those whose duty it was to protect them from fraud and violence. Captain Seely mentions two or three instances of such publications in India—publications which it certainly would not have been wise long to tolerate. That such a freedom of the Press might be likely to lead to mutinies we can easily believe; that the want of it should produce the same result is contrary to common sense. Captain Seely particularly specifies a statement made in a Newspaper at Calcutta, that the Native troops at Hyderabad were paid in a base currency, which was true; but then the Journalist forgot to add (or perhaps he did not know the fact) that they were paid the difference of exchange Probably the misrepresentation of the Newspaper-writer did not come to the knowledge of the soldiery; but if it had been extensively circulated among them, we know nothing more likely to have excited a mutiny, which might have spread throughout our whole Indian Empire. This single instance is a sufficient answer to all the senseless declamation about a Free Press in India.

THE TIMES.—MARCH 31.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—In our notice of this exhibition we omitted to mention some pictures which merit observation. No. 180—*Fishermen of the Isola dei Pescatori*, by Stanfield, is a fine composition. The figures stand out boldly, and all the details are well painted. No. 141, by the same artist, is also a work of much merit. No. 153,—*Dutch Boats*, by Crome, is one of the finest pictures of this class in the collection. The sky is executed with great skill, and the transparency of water well imitated. *Courtship*, 42, by Frazer, is distinguished by a good effect of light and shadow, and clearness of colouring. The picture above it No. 41, by the same artist, must be considered a failure: the dead bird wants that limberness which is so admirably expressed in Mr. Blake's pictures of still life. Mr. Linton's Sketches of Folkestone and Kirkby-Lonsdale Bridge are both extremely pretty. Mr. Inskip displays much talent in his picture of *Naomi and her Two Daughters*, 119: the story is well expressed, and the drawing of the figures good, but we think the colour would be improved by being a little warmer. Mr. Cartwright has been very successful in his picture of the *Mole-head at Santa Maura*: it must, we think, please nautical men from the accuracy with which the rigging, &c. of the vessels are executed. No. 25, a *View near Hampton Court* by Miss Gouldsmith, and No. 206, a portrait, by Mrs. Pearson, are favourable specimens of the talents of the fair contributors. We are glad to have this opportunity of again noticing the high merit of three or four of the portraits of Mr. Haydon; and of expressing our surprise that he has been able so soon, and so successfully, to descend to the level of common life, after having dedicated so many years to the execution of figures of the largest scale in his great historical pictures. He only wants a little practice to give him complete accuracy in the adaptation of his execution to the standard most suited to portrait. We were pleased to observe that a great many of the pictures are sold. The public taste is evidently fast improving in matters of art: and artists may expect that best of all patronage, the rival eagerness of rich and intelligent admirers to purchase their compositions—a patronage which has none of the debasing ingredients of the old submission to the caprices of a single patron.

The Duke of Devonshire has purchased the first edition of *Hamlet* from Messrs. Payne and Foss, for nearly 200 guineas. His Grace has placed this literary curiosity by the side of the 4th *Hamlet* of 1604, in the Kemblean collection.

THE STAR.—APRIL 1.

FRENCH PAPERS.

FROM THE ETOILE, DATED WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

Some Journals loudly call for war. Eager to propagate all sinister reports, we see how much the repose of the world afflicts them. Despairing henceforward of troubling States by conspiracies and internal revolutions, it is from the policy of the Cabinets of Europe that they ask for dissensions, by the aid of which they hope once more to shake all legitimate thrones.

For ourselves, who wished for war, and announced it as inevitable when it was necessary against the principles of the revolution, and when all the liberal Journals affirmed that it would not take place, we can now assert, that peace will not be disturbed in any manner. The idea of a possible rupture does not even

…any reasonable man. And …only that of the merchants, …continue in the North on the …most perfect confidence in the …of peace, but that of all the Minis…ted to the diplomatic corps of Eu…, seeing things more closely, doubt…ot fail to inform their repective Ca… and that of London in the first place, …war, whatever might be the cause of it. …ld change its nature as soon as ever it broke …t, and would become completely and exclu…ively revolutionary, that is to say, that being commenced for the political interests peculiar to such or such a State, it would immediately arouse and bring into play all the passions which the alliance has forced to respect the peace of Europe, and would put at hazard the existence of thrones themselves.

It is certainly believed that those of the English Ministers who have appeared for a moment more particularly disposed to sacrifice to the British Commerce even some of the interests of the great European family (*de la Societe Europeenne*), begin, however, to be sensible, that there is a limit which they cannot pass without exposing England itself, to which they declare the union of its subjects of all religions to be so necessary, without exposing themselves, we say, to the greatest misfortunes in case the Hydra of Anarchy should be let loose there, which will never happen so long as the present Ministers shall retain the direction of the affairs of their country.

ANNANDALE PEERAGE.

The claim to this Peerage, embracing the titles, honours, and dignities of Earl of Annandale and Hartfell, Viscount Anan, and Lord Johnstone, of Lochwood, Lochmaben, Moffatdale, and Evandale, is made by John James Hope Johnstone, of Annandale, Esq. eldest son of Admiral Sir William Johnstone Hope, Bart, one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Sir William having married Lady Ann Hope Johnstone, eldest daughter of James, Earl of Hopetoun, who succeeded her father, on failure of male issue, at his death in 1816; and she having died in 1818, the claimant, her eldest son, as heir to her, claims the title. The case will be argued, and the deeds produced and proved on which the claimant, Mr. Hope Johnstone, relies, before the Lords Committee of Privileges, at the Bar of the House of Lords, on Thursday, the 21st of April.

THE SUN.—April 1.

[MORNING POST.]

The labours of, we presume, nearly one half of the present Session, closed yesterday; and whether we refer to the measures which have passed into laws, or those which have proceeded through their initiatory stages, or have made still further progress, a greater quantity of important public business has seldom been transacted in the same period of time. The suppression of the "Catholic Association," in which we took a deep and sincere interest, occupied, among the first objects, the attention of Parliament; and was, notwithstanding the protracted discussion to which it gave birth, effected with as general a concurrence of all parties as any Act of the kind ever received. As a ground-work of the future tranquillity and prosperity of Ireland, a wiser or more indispensable step could not have been adopted; for it is now admitted on all hands, that the existence of such a Body was an insurmountable bar to the accomplishment of every object which the friends of that country have at heart. The Financial Plans of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were next submitted to the Legislature, and sanctioned with an unanimity strongly expressive of the satisfaction they gave to the whole community. Besides exhibiting a picture equally true as glowing of the prosperity of the Empire in all respects, the Right Honourable Gentleman conveyed home to the bosoms and business of the public the soundness of his policy, by immediately relieving them from a considerable amount of taxes, and by adding a fresh impulse to national industry through the extension of Commerce, which would hereafter enable him to lighten still more the burthens of the people. Connected with this point, It is gratifying to add, that the whole of the Estimates for the year have been agreed to, almost without an objection, and certainly, even where the Caviller-General of the Opposition did object (a business of which he now enjoys a monopoly), with the ultimate approbation of both sides of the House. As part and parcel too of the general system pursued by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, we may notice here the profound and momentous measures recently recommended by Mr. Huskisson for enlarging our trade, widening our commercial connections, opening new channels of enterprise and wealth, and eventually augmenting and strengthening the resources and the power of the Empire. Although the last part of these plans has not yet been finally sanctioned, the statement of them has been so warmly received, that hereafter they cannot be expected to excite much debate, and they ought therefore to be considered as a portion of the public business concluded before the Easter Recess. The measures introduced by Mr. Secretary Peel, in another department, are likewise of the greatest importance. The Bill for the consolidation and amendment of the Jury Laws yields in value to no reform of a similar nature which has ever taken place, and the other Bills for amending minor details of our Criminal Code, which the same Right Hon. Gentleman has since brought in, will confirm to Mr. Secretary Peel the lasting gratitude, not only of his country, but of mankind. In the Department for Foreign Affairs, if little of novelty has been laid before Parliament during the present Session, the fact is attributable to the full and satisfactory arrangements which had been previously effected. When the Legislature assembled, it was informed from the Throne, that a proceeding the most pregnant with advantages, both commercial and political for the country, had just been completed, and that the recognition of a whole hemisphere of Colonies, which had succeeded in shaking off their allegiance to the Mother Country, was effected so opportunely and skilfully as not to disturb the peace, while it directly tended to promote the freedom and enlightened happiness of the world. When the Session began, Mr. Secretary Canning had brought his glorious labours to an end, and has since had only to receive the homage of the good and great of all nations, for the triumph which his wisdom and his talents so prudently, yet so permanently, achieved. Having taken this brief retrospect of the most prominent affairs of the past portion of the Session, it would be unjust not to add, that several measures of a comparatively subordinate nature, but calculated to aid materially in carrying into effect the general objects of his Majesty's Ministers, have likewise obtained the sanction of the Legislature. There have besides been several Select Committees long and diligently employed on various inquiries essential to the welfare of the realm, especially those appointed to investigate the general state of Ireland. Upon the Members of both Houses indeed, but particularly on the Members of the House of Commons, the labour of the Session has been unparalleled, perhaps we might say excessive. Such a mass of private business never before, we believe, came under the consideration of Parliament, nor was disposed of with more attention and dispatch. It is therefore to be presumed that the rest of the Session will neither be very protracted nor very momentous. The discussion of the Roman Catholic Bill, the discussson on the Corn Laws, the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Budget, and a few other subjects, will, of course, excite much interest. Generally speaking, however, we think the heaviest duties of the Legislature have been already discharged, and that the period succeeding the Recess will be mostly occupied in perfecting what has now been determined on, and finishing off the additions and improvements which have been made to the fabric of our prosperity and power---of British greatness and universal happiness.—The adjournment of the House of Lords is to the 13th, that of the Commons to the 14th inst.

THE TIMES,—April 2.

A very singular and rare gold coin of Richard III., in fine preservation, was lately discovered in an ancient house in Devon, and which was unknown by the late Mr. Rudall, the celebrated writer on British coins, and hitherto not described in medallic history. The piece is very similar to, and the full size of, King Richard's Angel, but the R. in the last syllable of his name is omitted, and the letters are misplaced in the last word on the reverse; there is also an abridgment different from the angels that have been described in historical accounts; the legends are as follow, viz.:—Obverse, RICAD DI GRA X ANGL. Z. FRANC, Reverse, PER CRUCE X. TUA X SALVA NOS XPC. X. REDEDMP. This curious coin is now in the possession of Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter.

THE SUN,—April 4.

FRENCH PAPERS.

(From the Etoile, dated Saturday.)

ALEPPO, JAN. 30.

Perfect tranquillity prevails in this Pachalik. Ali Bey el Assard has been appointed to the Pachalik of Tripoli. This is a happy event for that province.

The Ansanes return to their duty, and the inhabitants of Latakia, who have emigrated, come home again. Troubles have broken out in Lebanon; most of the inhabitants, supported by three Emirs, have risen against Emir Bechir, and will not acknowledge him for their Governor. The Sheik Bekir supports this insurrection. The two parties have fought: it is said that Sheik Bekir has been defeated, and that several of his partisans have perished.

A letter from Bagdad of the 30th Dec. states, that news had been received from Bassorah of the capture of Peya * by the English; but no details were given. According to the same letter, the malady of Bassorah, confounded with the *cholera morbus*, had rather abated.

The Greek cruisers continue to hover about the coasts of Syria.

TREBISOND, JAN. 15.

Nothing serious has yet been undertaken against the Abbazes, according to the most authentic accounts. The Russians and Mingrelians have completely failed in the last expedition, in which they are said to have lost 2,400.

PARIS, APRIL 1.

His Majesty's frigate La Cybele, Captain Tongue, which sailed from Tunis on the 15th March, arrived at Marseilles on the 28th in the evening. It has on board Sidi Mahmoud, Envoy Extraordinary, Raphael Gueta, his secretary, and eight other persons belonging to the embassy. Among the numerous presents sent by the Dey to his Majesty, are 6 very fine horses, 2 Numidian mares, a most beautiful lion, 4 black ostriches, and other curious animals, a very rich Mourish dress for the Dauphiness, &c.

* Pegue we suppose.—ED.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND'S EMBASSY.—There will be in his Grace's train nearly a hundred persons, one-half domestics, the rest Gentlemen. His Grace's dress of state is a dark blue cloth coat, with stand-up collar: the collar, the cuffs, the front and back, composed of one solid mass of gold embroidery in leaves, forming a bold scroll: the waistcoat and breeches white kerseymere.—The young Noblemen and Gentlemen in the suite will wear the same kind of uniform, only less ornamental. The Comptroller of the Household, and the other upper servants, will all wear court dresses; the coat of dark brown superfine cloth, with rich cut steel buttons, lined with white silk.

THE LION FIGHT—A HOAX!

A most impudent *hoax* has recently been practising on the public, through the medium of country Journals, to which we have unintentionally given currency: we allude to the announcement of an intended fight between a lion belonging to Mr. Wombwell, an itinerant shewman, and 6 British mastiffs, on Worcester race-course. The object of putting forth such a report is manifest; it would of course excite curiosity, and induce persons to flock to see the lion which was about to be engaged in so serious a contest. We have made inquiries as to the probability of the story, and find it to be altogether undeserving of credit, and to be just as probable as the old humbug of the fight with the Norwich Bull, of which Mr. Wombwell was also the parent. In order to carry on the joke, it was stated last week, in a provincial paper, that a temporary Amphitheatre was to be erected on Worcester race-course, with a den in the centre, 36 feet in circumference and it was added, that the lion was four feet and a half in height, and thirteen feet in length. A moment's reflection ought to convince any person that this must be false, inasmuch as there never was a lion in existence of such magnitude, thirteen feet being about the length of two prize oxen together, and completely out of proportion with the alleged height. But Mr. Wombwell's is not the only ingenious speculation on public credulity, for we yesterday saw, in a Morning Paper, an account of a lion fight with six dogs, which was stated to have actually taken place on Tuesday last, for 5,000 sovereigns, on Warrick Race Course, in which a circumstantial account of the battle is given, with the names of the dogs, and the men by whom they were handled, together with a triumphant description of Nero the Lion's victory over his canine assailants. This all looked very plausible, and we were almost duped into a belief of its truth: but, before we adopted the account, we proceeded to Mr. Cross's, at Exeter Change, and made enquiries when our eyes were at once opened. A bill was placed in our hands, issued by Earl James and Sons—the proprietors of the notorious *Bonaseus*, in which we found an account word for word, similar to that published yesterday, of a fight between the same six dogs, alleged to have taken place for 600 sovereigns in Lancashire, and on the 14th of January, 1824. The one story turns out to be just as worthy of credit as the other; and if confirmation be wanted on referring to the Warwick and Birmingham Papers of this week the subject is not even alluded to. Had the fight taken place, these Journals would scarcely be silent on so interesting an occurrence,—(*Sunday Paper.*)

THE STAR.—April 5.

TRIAL OF MR SAVERY, YESTERDAY, AT BRISTOL.

Lord GIFFORD (Recorder) entered the Court yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, to hold the annual Session for the City of Bristol.

The Grand Jury having been sworn (J C. HARFORD, Esq Foreman),

Lord GIFFORD, the Recorder, briefly addressed them, but in so low a tone, as to be heard very imperfectly in any part of the Court. His Lordship said, that he had the satisfaction to state, that the cases on the calendar were few in number; but that satisfaction was much diminished, when he referred to the nature of one of the cases, and the name of the prisoner—a forgery for 500*l.* by Henry Savery. He would not dwell particularly on the law of the case, or the prejudicial consequences of the crime of forgery in a commercial country. As merchants and traders in that commercial city (Bristol), they could not fail to be deeply impressed with them. As to the peculiar nature of the case, however, it might be well for him to observe, that the forgery was in no degree less criminal because the names forged were those of persons not in existence; it was held by the law to be equally criminal and felonious to forge the names of non-existing persons.—Forgery was a crime of the highest magnitude; and though the duty which the Grand Jury had to perform was painful, it was of the greatest importance to the country, and he doubted not that they would discharge it satisfactorily to their consciences and oath, and to their country.

The Grand Jury then retired, and the first indictment forwarded to them was that against Henry Savery. Eight witnesses were sworn, and directed to attend the Grand Jury. At eleven o'clock the Grand Jury returned into Court, and Mr. Harford said that they had found a true bill against Henry Savery for felony.

Two cases of manslaughter, on the Coroner's Inquisitions, occupied the Court till about twelve o'clock.

Henry Savery was then directed, by the RECORDER, to be placed at the bar. Mr. Humphreys, the jailer, soon appeared with him.

Mr. Savery, who is stated in the Calendar to be 33 years of age, looked pale, and was evidently most feverishly agitated. Those who had long been acquainted with him, declared that the prisoner was appallingly altered since his imprisonment. He was dressed in black. He looked at the Bench till the reading of the indictment was commenced. He then leant over the bar, and covered his face with his right hand, and he frequently pressed his fingers against his eyes.

Henry Savery was committed December 23, 1824 by T. Hassell, Esq. the present Mayor of Bristol, for having feloniously and falsely made, forged, and counterfeited, a certain note of hand, dated Birmingham, 7th October, 1824, and purporting to be the note of one William Pearson, for the sum of £500, with intent to defraud George Smith and his co-partners, trading under the firm of the "Bristol Copper Company," against the Statute, &c. The indictment consisted of 19 counts.

The Clerk of the Arraigns then addressed the prisoner: "Henry Savery, how say you, Guilty or Not Guilty?"

Prisoner: "Guilty."

This answer was wholly unexpected by the Court, and it was delivered in a firm and deliberate tone.

Lord GIFFORD paused for some moments, appearing to be taken more by surprise than anybody else. He changed colour, and was evidently much affected by the painful duty he had to perform. His Lordship at last said, earnestly looking at the prisoner, "Have you well considered your answer?"

Prisoner—I have.

Lord GIFFORD—I trust no false hopes have induced you to give that answer?

Prisoner replied something about having deliberately pleaded as he had; but he was not distinctly heard.

Lord GIFFORD again paused a few minutes, and then said—Prisoner, you had better consider a short time before you resolve to persevere in pleading Guilty.

The prisoner shook his head, reclined on his hand, and again covered his face, agitated by grief. It was intimated to the Court, that the prisoner had no other answer to give than what he had given.

Clerk of the Arraigns—Shall I enter the verdict, my Lord?

The RECORDER—Wait a short time.

The prisoner was taken from the dock, and in about five minutes he was brought back by direction of the Judge. He appeared to be much more collected, and looked partially round the Court.

Lord GIFFORD—I understand, Henry Savery, you persist in pleading guilty.

Prisoner. I do, my Lord. (He then again looked round the Court somewhat collectedly, as if he had relieved his mind.)

Lord GIFFORD, having put on the fatal black cap, then addressed the prisoner:—"Henry Savery, you have pleaded guilty to the crime of forgery charged against you, the forgery of a bill of exchange for 500*l.* and purporting to be the note of W. Pearson, of Birmingham, and with the intent to defraud the prosecutors in this case. You have, I trust, well considered the consequence of pleading guilty. I trust no false hopes or expectations, that by so pleading you should avert the dreadful sentence which it will be my painful duty to pronounce on you, have induced you to plead guilty. You were brought up in commercial pursuits, and you followed them for a considerable period in this respectable city, so that you must have been intimately acquainted with them; you therefore could not but know the calamitous consequences to commerce which the crime of forgery is calculated to produce, as well as the magnitude of the penal results to yourself. So essential is it to give security to the circulation of bills of exchange, so important is it in this country to give ground for confidence in such transactions, that it must have been impossible for you, in your own experience, not to have known and felt the importance of such matters, and the extent of injury calculated to be produced by the circulation of forged instruments, whether the names forged were those of existing or non-existing persons."

Prisoner—My Lord, I was not aware that to forge the names of persons not in existence was criminal.

Mr. Smith, the prosecutor, who was standing near the witness's box, most agitatedly attempted to address the Court—My Lord.——

Mr. PALMER, one of the Counsel—My Lord, I believe evidence can be adduced of some circumstances—

Lord GIFFORD—"All these interruptions are really very irregular. I must proceed, painful as is the duty. It was impossible that you should not know you were circulating fictitious and fraudulent paper, and that the intention was to deceive and defraud. You could not be ignorant of those facts. It is melancholy to think that you should have so destroyed your own character, and wounded the feelings of others, it is not, however, my wish to add anything to the grief that they must feel. But let me renew my entreaty that you suffer not yourself to be led away by any delusive hopes or expectations. The scene of this life must shortly close upon you. Let me implore you then to endeavour, not to atone to society, for that I fear is impossible, but to secure your peace with your MAKER. And let me again say to you that this Court can hold out no expectations that the sentence, which it is now my painful duty to pronounce on you, will not be carried into effect:—The sentence is, that you, Henry Savery, be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck till you are dead."

The prisoner, on hearing the latter words, seemed to lose all power of breathing, and dropped down his head.

Mr. Smith, one of the prosecutors, who had before attempted to address the Court, made way through the crowd by the witness box towards the Bench, and very agitatedly exclaimed—

"My Lord, as the prosecutor, I recommend him to mercy. I, the prosecutor, my Lord, recommend him to mercy, if mercy can be shewn. The consequences of his crime were limited, the Public have suffered nothing—hardly anything."

Lord GIFFORD leant back on his seat, greatly affected; but made no reply.

The prisoner was then removed from the dock, amidst the deathly silence of a crowded Court, many present well knowing the prisoner, and his father the banker.

A general respite for Mr. Savary, was forwarded, on the 20th April, to the proper authority at Bristol, from the Home Department.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of EDWARD DE SOUZA late of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to ROZA DE SOUZA widow of the said deceased, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated 24th August 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

AVIZO.

TENDO feito applicaçaõ a Honoravel Corte Suprema da Judicatura de Bombaim, que as Cartas de Administraçaõ do Estado & bens moveis & immoveis de EDUARDO DE SOUZA habitante de Bombaim ja defuncto sejaõ concedidas a ROZA DE SQUZA Wiuva do ditto defuncto; Todas as pessoas concernente nelle sejaõ informado do mesmo.—Datado 24 de Agosto de 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN,
PROCURADORES.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Probate of the last Will and Testament of TOOLSEY GOPALJEE late of Bombay, Hindoo deceased, may be granted to HURRYDASS TOOLSEY, ROOPCHUND RAMCHUND, and PURSHOTUM RUNSORD the Executors therein named; all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof,—Dated this 25th of August 1825.

W. A. and E. C. MORGAN,
PROCTORS.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર ક્રીનકુ તુલશી ગોપાલજી શ્રી ઍ
મુંબઇવાલો હુતો ઍનાં છેલા વીલનુ અખ
તીઆરનાંમુ લેવા શાકુ ઍનાં વડીલો હરી
દાશ તુલશી તથા કુપચંદ રામચંદ તથા
પરશોતમ રનશોડ ઍ ઘણીઆએ શ્રી મું
બઇ ની શ્રુપરીમ ક્રોરટ આપ્ય જુડીકેટરનાં
અરજ કીધેછે જે હુમને મલે—કાંએજે
એ મરનારે પોતાના છેલા વીલમાં હુમારા
નામ લખેલાંછે—એ વાશતે શરવે લોકો
ઍનાં બાબશતા હોએ તેનાંઉપને જાહેર
થાએ—તા ૨૫ મી આગશટ ૧૮૨૫ *

Advertisement.

LETTERS of Administration of all and Singular, the Goods and Chattels, Rights and Credits, of BAMEE widow of BAMA Colley, late of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to CUMBLEY widow of DHONDOO JOMA and PO-SEY widow of HIRRA JOMA, alias PANDOO JOMA, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 25th day of August 1825.

W. A. & E. C. MORGAN.
PROCTORS.

श्री

जाहीर खबर मुंबईच्या सुप्रीम कोर्टातुन मरणार बामाकोळ्यावीस्त्री बामी कोळीन तीच्या मालमिळकतीचा अधीकार धोडुजोमा याची वीधवास्त्री कमळी व होराजोमा अथवा पांडुजोमा याची वीधवास्त्री पोसी ह्या उभयतांस अखत्यार दील्हा असे यास्तव सर्वलोक मरणाराचे बाबस्ती आहेत त्यांस मालुमहोणे तारीख २५ आगष्ट सन १८२५

To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.

SIR,

To expose the misrepresentation, exaggeration, and falsehood, which are the distinguishing characteristics of the Oriental Herald, would be a task both unpleasing and in this country unnecessary; but I am induced to advert to the following passage, which attracted my attention in reading the supplementary number for March last, as it fully shews the attention, fairness, information, and logic, with which this periodical work is written.

Mr. Buckingham, after quoting a paragraph from Mr. Russell's letter to the Court of Directors in which occur these words, "only a few months before, on the occasion of an insurrection in the city, the Nizam had been invited to raise the standard of a holy war againt the infidels, and his own brother-in-law, Shums-ool Omra, declared publicly at the palace, that if every true believer would but throw a handful of earth upon us, we should be overwhelmed," subjoins the following singular comments.—"There is no denying the truth of this striking picture: and from it, let the people of England judge what are the feelings of the natives of India towards the usurpers of their power, as well as the devourers of their wealth. The supposed mystery of our numerical inferiority, which it is pretended no native now knows, and which was considered one of the principal objections to a free press, because this engine might dispel their ignorance on that point, must have been long known and deeply pondered on by the prince who publicly used this memorable expression—'If every true believer would but throw a handful of earth upon them (the English) they would be overwhelmed.' This is the almost universal feeling of the Indian Mohammedans towards us; and no one knows it better than those who have lived in most familiar intercourse with them."

It is not undeserving of notice, as evincing a mode of composition much practised by Mr. Buckingham, that he makes in the first of these four conserative sentences a general assertion with respect to the natives of India, which he afterwards restricts in the last to the Indian Mohammedans. This artifice is calculated to mislead the reader, who will most probably adopt the general assertion without paying any attention to its subsequent qualification. Of its importance, however, Mr. Buckingham must himself have been aware, and he is, therefore, inexcusable in ascribing to all the Natives of India feelings, which on his own shewing belong to one-seventh part only of the native population, which is the proportion of Mohammudans to Hindus as estimated by Mr. Hamilton.

But Mr. Buckingham has considerable acquaintance with the Persian, and, I believe, the Arabic languages, and he must, consequently, have known that the above words of Shums-ool-Omra were merely a proverbial expression, arising from the following incident in the life of the prophet Mohammed, as related by Abu'l Feda in describing the battle of Beder—"After the engagement commenced the Prophet, with Abu Beer, remained in a small tabernacle, where he thus prayed to God—'O God! if thou destroy this army of thine thou wilt be no longer worshipped in this world—O God! accomplish that which thou hast promised unto me.'—Nor did he cease beating his breast until his upper garment fell from his shoulder, which Abu Beer replaced. Then the Prophet was seized with a tremor, on the ceasing of which he exclaimed to Abu Beer—'Rejoice, O Abu Beer, for I announce unto thee the glad tidings that assistance is coming from God.'—The Prophet then went out of the tabernacle, and exhorted his men to fight valiantly; and having taken a handful of gravel, threw it towards the Koreish, saying.—'May their faces be confounded'—and called out to his men, 'rush on them'—and the Koreish were immediately put to flight".—To this circumstance the Prophet also alludes in the 8th chapter of the Koran, 'And ye slew not those who were slain at Beder yourselves, but God slew them! Neither didst thou, O Mohammed! cast the gravel into their eyes, but God cast it.'

It is, therefore, to these verses of the Koran that Shums-ool-Omra no doubt alluded, and not to the *numerical inferiority* of the English. Nor could Mr. Buckingham have fallen into this mistake inadvertently, as the very words, *to raise the standard of a holy war against the infidels*, which he quotes from Mr. Russell's pamphlet, must have shewn what was the real meaning of this "memorable expression." The day, however, is past when the Mohammedans of India professed to fight the battles of the Lord, and to his assistance, therefore, in overwhelming the infidels they have long ceased to trust. Mr. Hamilton has very justly observed, that the Mohammedans are no longer the sanguinary zealots, who eight hundred years ago, in the name of God and the Prophet, spread desolation and slaughter among the unconverted Pagans. On the contrary; for almost a century past, they have evinced much deference to the prejudices of their Hindoo neighbours, and a strong predilection towards many of their ceremonies.

But did Mr. Buckingham ever hear a remark that has been ascribed to Hyder Ally. That able prince observed, with respect to the British power in India—"It is not what I see, but what I don't see, that I fear." It is that constant support which the British in India have received from the mother country which has enabled them to overcome all European competitors, and which has always baffled the calculation of even the most sagacious Princes of India.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Z.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19TH AUGUST 1825.

By the Honorable the Governor in Council.

No. 263 of 1825. The Political control of the fortress of Asseerghur having been vested by the Supreme Government in the Resident at Indore, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that in its Military character it be separated from the Poona Division of the Army from the 1st of next month, and placed under the command of the Officer Commanding the Malwa Field Force.

No change is to be made in the mode of paying the Troops at Asseerghur until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1825.

No. 264 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for General information the following Extracts of despatches from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Extracts of a letter from their despatch of the 25th February 1825.

Para. 2d Referring to the orders conveyed in our letter of the 2d February 1825, We have now to apprize you that the share of Offreckonings of any Officer transferred to the Senior List between the 1st of May 1824 and the 1st May 1826 will be divided from the date of the transfer between the two Senior Lieutenant Colonels in that branch of the service to which he belongs, in the same way as is directed in our letter of the 25th November 1823 (Para. 86) with respect to the division of shares on the occurrence of each vacancy amongst the present Colonels of the Regiment.

3d. The Lieutenant Colonels so succeeding will be entitled to compensation for the difference between a half and a full share under the instructions of 25th November 1823, (PARA. 103d) from the dates at which they would under the former system have respectively ceased to draw the fixed share of £540 per annum and been admitted to a full share of offreckonings.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, dated the 23d March 1825.

PARA. 5th. Having had under our consideration the great and needless expense to which the Officers of the Madras Establishment are said to have been exposed in providing their uniforms and Military Equipments, we transmitted the orders of which the following is a copy to that Presidency, and we desire that you will consider the directions therein contained to be equally applicable to yours.

"We have reason to believe that the Clothing "of the European Commissioned Officers upon "your establishment is not only unnecessarily "expensive but frequently altered by which "means the Officers and particularly the Junior "Officers are liable to heavy and improper ex"pense."

"We desire that this subject may attract your "immediate attention, and that you will direct "suitable pattern uniforms and accoutrements to "be prepared for each class of Officers, one pat"tern to be kept at the Office of the Clothing "Board, and another to be sent home for our in"spection and approval, and that no alteration be "subsequently made in any part of the dress "or Equipment of European Commissioned Of"ficers without our previous sanction, we further "direct that no deviation from the regulation Pat"tern be permitted in the uniform of our "Officers without reference to the Government."

7th With reference to our Orders on the future succession of Officers to the benefits of the Offreckoning fund, we find it necessary to direct that the amount of the annual advance to be made to Officers who may succeed to half shares the the 1st May 1824 and the 1st May 1826, shall be the same as they would have received on the old system; viz £543 from the fund so long as they would have continued on the Junior list, and that £750 shall be the amount of the advance from the date when they would have passed through this List. Of this last advance £400 is to be made by the fund, and £350 from our Treasury.

8th. Those who succeed to half shares after the 1st May 1826 and who will not be entitled to the benefits of compensation for the difference between a half and a full share; are to receive an advance from the fund at the rate of £400 per annum.

13th We have permitted Surgeon James Dow to return to his duty on your Establishment.

14th We have permitted Captain J. B. Seely of your Establishment to remain in this country until the departure of the last ships of the present season 1824 | 25.

15th We have permitted Lieutenant William Jacob of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the month of June next.

22d We have permitted the undermentioned persons to proceed to your Presidency for the purpose of practicing as Surgeons, and we direct that they succeed as assistant Surgeons on your Establishment, their rank will be settled at a future time viz.

Mr. John Doig,
James Dow M. D.
Mr. Joseph Adams Lawrence,

23d We have permitted Captain J. G. Richards and Lieut. Henry Haucock to return to their duty on your Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1825,

No. 266 of 1825. The Honorable the Governor in Council confirms an order by Lieutenant Colonel A. Smith, Commanding at Deesa, dated 17th July, appointing Lieutenant Quarter Master and Interpreter Ottley, of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry to officiate as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to the 1st Regiment of Light Cavalry during the absence of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Sparrow, on duty at Kairah until further Order.

Bombay Castle, 20th August 1825.

No. 267 of 1825 The Honorable Court of Directors having approved of a proposition made by this Government for rendering the duties of Field Officers of Engineers, strictly of a controuling nature, the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the appointment of an Inspecting Officer of Engineers to each of the three Divisions of the Army of this Presidency viz. The Presidency, Poona and Surat.

The Executive Engineer at Baroda is placed under the controul of the Inspecting Engineer of the Surat Division.

The duties of these Officers are to be purely of Check and controul.

To frame Survey Reports, for annual and pecial Repairs, as well as full and explanatory instructions for all other works that may at any time be required, thereby doing away the necessity and expense of Committees.

To visit from time to time the different stations under their Command, and afford any advice or Assistance that may appear to them necessary.

To examine and report on all Plans and Estimates previous to the transmission to Government through the prescribed Channel according as the work may relate to the Civil or Military Department.

The Inspecting Officers will draw the personal Salary of their Rank with the addition of Field allowances.

The following Establishment is allowed to each Division.

1 Head Clerk,	....	75
1 Second ditto,	....	50
1 For Civil Duties,	....	50
1 Draftsman,	....	100
1 Maistry Carpenter,	....	40
1 Ditto Bricklayer,	....	35
4 Peons at 5 Rs. each,	....	20
1 Summerhead Boy,	....	6
Stationery &c.	....	50
	Rupees	426

The following Officers are appointed Inspecting Engineer Officers.

Lieut. Col. Drummond, ...Surat Division.
Major Dickenson, ...Presidency Do.
Captain Nutt, ...Poona Do.

When the want of Field Officers, or other cases of emergency may render necessary the Appointment of Captains of Engineers to be Inspecting Officers, as in the case of Captain Nutt, they will be allowed to draw the personal Salary, and Field allowances of the Rank next above them.

The following further appointments are made.

Captain Remon, to be Superintending Engineer at Bombay.

Captain Frederick to be Civil Engineer at Bombay.

Captain Tate to be Revenue Surveyor at Bombay.

The Chief Engineer will regulate the period for the Several Officers receiving Charge of their new duties according to the convenience of the public service, and will report to the Audit Department (Civil or Military as the case may be) the dates of the respective Transfers.

Officers appointed Inspecting Engineers will complete such works as they may have on hand, on Estimate, within their respective Divisions.

Bombay Castle, 23d August 1825.

No. 268 of 1825. In consequence of the death of Lieutenant James George Lascelles the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

2nd Grenadier Regt. N. I.

Ensign Edmund Neville, to be Lieutenant vice Lascelles, deceased ---Date of Rank 5th August.

The following appointment and promotion are also sanctioned.

14th Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant, C. Spence, to be Adjutant in succession to Lieutenant H. G Roberts appointed to command the Resident's Escort in Cutch---Date of appt. 19th Augt. 1825.

Portuguese Militia.

Mr. John Joseph Simoens to be Lieutenant in succession to Martin de Cruz deceased---Date of rank 19th August 1825.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 mon' 1 | 10d to 1 | 11d and looking up.
Calcutta..90 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.. 30 do. 97 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

There have been no arrivals since our last, and no intelligence of any interest has been received from the other Presidencies.

The weather, which had cleared up, has unexpectedly put on again a monsoonish appearance. A fall of rain would now do much good in many parts of the country, and as the Bengal dawk did not arrive yesterday, we may suppose there has been a seasonable supply in the interior.

In a letter in the Oriental Herald for April, signed A. B., and inserted under the title of CONDUCT OF THE ADVOCATE GENERAL AND THE BOMBAY JUDGES IN THE CASE OF MR. FAIR, there is the following passage.

"The *Bombay Gazette*, supported and influenced as it is by a member of Government avowedly hostile to the Court, would have gone on publishing libel after libel with impunity, and there would have been no means of counteracting the effect of its misrepresentations; for the *Bombay Courier*, being precisely under the same influence and control, would have either joined the Gazette in giving publicity to the most gross and unfounded calumnies, or it would have been silent on the subject, which would have had the same effect."

On the general tenor of the letter from which we have quoted it is not our purpose to remark. We leave it to the unbiassed judgment of those who may think it worth while to read it, and who, we trust, would form an independent opinion without the assistance of any commentary from us. We beg merely to confine ourselves to the quotation we have made, which, in spite of the writer's horror for every thing calumnious, is itself tainted in no ordinary degree. The first part of the sentence, which implies that certain influence had been exerted over the Gazette, we believe to contain as unfounded a calumny as ever appeared in print, and the last part of the quotation which contains a suppositious accusation [illegible] ourselves, is an unfounded slander.

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on 08 April, 2017

and full of all uncharitableness. The supposition that the influence alluded to would have been used, we believe to be false; and the supposition that, had it been used, it would have induced us to give publicity to the *most gross and unfounded calumnies*, we pronounce to be false. The *charitable* writer in the Oriental Herald had just as good a right to suppose that the Editor of the Courier would be guilty of theft or forgery, as that he would be influenced to give publicity to unfounded calumnies. The fact probably is, that he merely took a survey of his own mind, and from the love of generalizing, which is a strong feature in the character of the class of writers to which he apparently belongs, he immediately concluded that any other person would do what he himself felt capable of doing, however contemptible the act might be. But, according also to this WISEACRE, it is all the same whether an Editor publishes calumnies or remains silent!!! On the same principle a person ought never to see two people quarrelling in the streets, without giving assistance to one of the parties!! But the author of this new maxim would even go further; he would not only assist one of the parties, but would attack the unoffending passengers for not taking part in the fray. In conclusion, we beg, in taking leave of the writer in the Oriental Herald, to remark, that the calumnies which he and others have assisted in propagating through the medium of that publication, will not tend to root out the party spirit which he says has prevailed to such a disgraceful extent in this settlement. Their efforts will be much more likely to encrease and confirm it.—*Respice finem.*

A bill has been brought into Parliament, which has for its object the revision of the quarantine laws. These laws are, perhaps, as they at present exist, vexatious in their operation and injurious to commerce, and require some modification; but we trust, that as long as different observers have come to such opposite conclusions, in regard to the contagious nature of the plague, they will not be altogether repealed, as appears to be the wish of those who, on the sole dictum of Dr. Maclean, attribute the disease entirely to atmospherical influence. That the doctrines of the non-contagionists are gaining ground, appears to be true, and there are no doubt some strong facts in their favour; but we still think it would be highly imprudent to undo at once all protecting regulations, as long as doubts exist as to the cause of propagation. We believe that almost all the medical men with our army in Egypt, believed that the plague was propagated by holding intercourse with those labouring under the disease; and if we recollect right, Sir James McGrigor, in his history of that part of the expedition which went from India, attributes the almost entire immunity of the commissariat followers of the Bombay army from attacks of the disorder, to the admirable police regulations established by the late Lieut. Col. Burr, of this Establishment, who was commissary with the expedition.

It appears that part of the foundation of the London Custom-house, a building lately erected at an enormous expense, has given way. The cause appears to have originated in a fraud that had been practiced in the construction of the building. The long room, the part which has suffered injury, was built on piles, but instead of nine piles (as specified in the agreement of the builder) being placed under the pier of one of the arches, only four and a half were used, and these of inferior quality; the consequence of which has been a very serious injury to the structure, which it will require a large amount to put again in a proper state of repair.

We understand, that at their last meeting the Session of the Scotch Church at this Presidency, in concurrence with the church sessions of Calcutta and Madras, appointed the Reverend James Clow, senior minister of the Scotch Church of Bombay, and John Stewart Esq. an elder of said church, to be their commissioners to the General Assembly of their National Church, which is to be held at Edinburgh in May 1826.

There appears to be little doubt that the spasmodic cholera has reached Astracan and Syria; and as it is stated to have kept the lines of the caravans, opinions in Europe are in favour of its being propagated by contagion. Great numbers of people are said to have fallen victims to it in Antioch and Aleppo during the last year, and accounts had been received of its having appeared at Laodicea, on the coast of Syria, on the coast of Egypt, and even in the island of Cyprus. In a number of the Morning Herald for March it is mentioned that a disease prevailed in Romagna in Italy, which was extremely fatal, but the nature of which did not appear to be understood.

The First Part of Henry the IVth was acted last night, before a crowded and applauding audience. The different characters were remarkably well sustained—the scenery was most appropriate—and the dresses and decorations were at the same time splendid and in good taste. We could write a great deal more in praise of this performance, but it is eleven o'clock, and the fraternity of our Pandemonium are calling out most lustily for the *liberty of the press*, a blessing with which they however sometimes confess they are too freely indulged.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.—AUGUST 24.

FROM DAMAUN.—The Cholera Morbus has in a great measure subsided, since the following method has been adopted by order of the Governor, for arresting its progress. Wood and tar were burned, and gun powder moistened with vinegar, in those parts most afflicted with the disorder. All the trees were cut down, and the ditches, containing stagnant water, filled up. Hospitals have also been erected for the sick, to whom every care and attention has been paid.

All waste lands have been cultivated with flax at the governor's expense, and no personal exertions have been spared, to encourage the improvement of lands.

The crops at present are in a very flourishing state; and hopes are entertained that the produce will afford a considerable supply for mercantile speculation. It is the intention of the Governor, to make an extensive plantation of coffee and cotton; and there is little doubt but the energy displayed, will ultimately raise the territories of Damaun to a state of opulence, from the obscurity in which they have so long been immured.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. A. P. Hockin, 2d E. Regt.
Lieut. C. B Morton, 9th Regt. N. I.
Ensign W. J. Greene, H. M. 6th Regt.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign G. Constable, 14th Regt. Native Infantry.
Captain G. W. Stokoe, Commandant Tanuah.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—None.
DEPARTURES.—None.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 6th, H. C. Ship Minerva Captain G. Probyn, from England 16th April, and last from Trincomalie 4th August.
9th, French Ship La Clarissa, Captain Partariege from Bordeaux 18th April.
11th, Ship Atlas, Capt, F. Hunt, from London 1st April, and the Cape 27th June.
DEPARTURES.—August 8th, H. C. S. Herefordshire, Captain W. Hope, for Penang and China.
Do. Ship East Indian, Captain P. Roy, for Rangoon.
11th Arab Ship Hoosman, for Acheen and Penang.
Do. French Brig Buffon, Capt. A. Garnet, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.—August 3, Ship Tiger, Henry Kent, from London 17th March, and Colombo and Ceylon 20th July.
Passengers from Ceylon.—Mrs Charlotte Jonault, Lieut. Wm. Mayne, Bengal Artillery; John West, Private, Royal Staff Corps.
DEPARTURE.—None.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—On the 18th August at St. Thomas's Church, Bombay, by the Venerable the Archdeacon Barnes, Capt. C. S. John Grant, Madras Establishment, to Miss Anna Maria Treasure, Eldest Daughter of the late S. Treasure Esq. London.
BIRTH.—At Ridgeway Cottage, on Friday the 26th Instant the Lady of Captain J. H. Dunsterville Assistant Commissary General of a Daughter.
DEATH.—At Bhoojh, Kutch, on the 26th July, Maria the infant Daughter of Captain William Hill Waterfield 13th Regiment B. N. I and in the regular service of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, aged 2 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Berhampoor, the 27th July, by J. T. Anstey, Esq. Collector, Mr. William Robert M'Koy, to Miss Julia Maria, the eldest Daughter of Mr. James Lavale.
On the 1st of August 1825, at the Scotch Kirk, by the Revd. A. Webster, Mr. James Alms, Son of Capt. J. M. B. Alms, of the Royals, to Miss Mary Ann Carr.
DEATHS.—On Saturday, the 24th July, at her Father's house, Vepery, Mrs. Frances Hill, wife of Corporal Joseph Hill, second Daughter of Mr. John Maddox, aged 20 years and 10 months.
At the Presidency, on the 6th August of the Spasmodic Cholera, Mr. D. J. Deckers, aged 52 years.
On Monday, the 10th August, Mr. William Price, aged 42 years and 7 months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGE.—On the 1st August, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, R. Shaw, Esq. of the H. C. Bengal Medical Staff, youngest Son of the late Wm. Shaw, Esq. of the Etwall Darby, to Laura, widow of the late Lieut. Darby, and youngest Daughter of the late Colonel Scott, of H. M. 6th Regiment.
BIRTHS.—At Patna, on the 26th July, in the House of the Hon'ble James Elphinstone, the Lady of Major Lockett, Deputy Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, of a Son.
At Calcutta, on the 28th July, the Lady of Mr. W. K. Ord, of a Son.
DEATHS.—At Neemuch, on the 19th July, Serjeant John Guest, Commissariat Serjeant Neemuch Division.

Madras Intelligence.

August 12, 1825.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

6 per Cent. Paper 30 per Cent. Prem.
Old 5 ,, ,, 0 ,, ,,
New 5 ,, ,, 0 ,, ,,

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.
Exchange on England 1 | 9½ at 3 months sight.
,, ,, 1 | 10 at 6 Do. do.
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto on Bombay par.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival, in the roads, this morning of the H. C.'s Ship Minerva, Captain G. Probyn, from England the 16th April, and Trincomalie the 4th August.

PASSENGERS.

FOR MADRAS:—Mrs. Lewis, Miss Panton, Miss Smith, Lieutenants Elliott, Forbes and Chadwick, of H. M. 45th Regt., Lieut. W. G T. Lewis, 46th Regt. N. I. A. Maitland, Esq. C. S. Messrs. Newson, H. Colbark, Cadets; Mr. G. Gordon Merchant, and Mr. A. Lowe.
FOR BENGAL:—Mrs. Whiting, Mrs. Burgh, James Money, Esq. A. Hayland, Esq. Rev. J. Whiting, Capt. Benish, Ensign N. Burgh; Messrs. Crawford, W. Milner, E. Mayberry, W. Badden, J. H. Halchell, and Mr. H. W. Lewis.
[*Mad. Gaz. Aug. 6.*

We have particular satisfaction in noticing that the excellent example set by the Provincial Grand Chaplain at this Presidency some time since, has been followed by the Fraternity at Poona.. The Rev. T. Robinson lately preached a Charity Sermon there, for the benefit of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund; and a most liberal contribution was on that occasion collected from the Lodges, and Brethern resident, and non-resident members of Lodges, and from the Charitable Inhabitants at Poona, amounting to Rupees Six hundred and sixty-four, which sum has been transmitted to the treasurer of the Grand Masonic Charity Fund.
[*Mad. Gaz. Aug.* 13

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY.	Rs	As.	6th August, 1825.	Rs.	As.	SELL.
Premium	27	0	Remittable Loan 6 P. Ct.	26	0	Premium.
Discount	2	12	5 Per Cent Loan 1822-23	3	8	Discount
Ditto	2	8	4 Per Cent Loan.....	3	8	Ditto

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
2 0 a 2½	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs	2 1 a 2 2
Bombay 30 Days sight per 100 Bombay Rs. 99		
Madras ditto 94 a 98 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rs.		
Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.		
Bank Shares, Premium 4800 to 5000 per Cent.		

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 25th July, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned Subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the Rank of Captain by Brevet in the East Indies only, from the 24th day of August 1824.

31st Foot—Lieutenant Loftus Nunn.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Morrison, Commanding South East Division of the Army, to Ensign Graham, His Majesty's 89th Regiment, for Five Weeks, from date of Embarkation, with permission to proceed to Calcutta on Medical Certificate, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

13th Light Infantry—Assistant Surgeon Mouat, M. D., from 17th July to 16th November 1825, to remain at Berhampore, for the recovery of his Health.

54th Regiment—Lieutenant Moore, from 20th July to 19th September 1825, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th July, 1825.

The Leave of Absence granted by Lieutenant-General Bowser, Commanding the Army at Madras, to Lieutenant Madigan, His Majesty's 46th Regiment, to proceed to Sea on Medical Certificate, and to be absent on that account for Four Months, from the date of Embarkation, is confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted by Brigadier-General Sir Archibald Campbell, to the undermentioned Officers respectively, are confirmed:

13th Light Infantry—Major Dennie, for 3 Months, to Calcutta, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon, on urgent Private Affairs.

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Thomas, for 2 Months, to Calcutta, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon, on urgent Private Affairs.

14th Regiment—Brevet-Captain Finnicane, for 3 Months, to Calcutta, from date of Embarkation at Rangoon, on urgent Private Affairs.

47th Regiment—Lieutenant and Adjutant McCarthy, from 6th June to 5th September 1825, to proceed to the Sea Coast, for the recovery of his Health.

The permission granted by Brigadier Smelt, Commanding at Rangoon, to Lieutenant the Honorable F. G. Howard, 13th Light Infantry, and to Captain Heatly, 47th Regiment, the fomer to proceed to Calcutta to resume his Appointment, and the latter to the same place, from date of Embarkation, for 3 Months on Medical Certificate, are confirmed.

The Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant Mathews, 38th Regiment, in General Orders of the 5th April last, is extended to the period of that Officer's Embarkation for Europe, on Medical Certificate.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to sanction the following transfer, to have effect from the 25th Proximo:

Private Michael Toole, from His Majesty's 87th Regiment to the 31st Foot.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned:

54th Regiment—Captain Evanson, from 27th July to 27th September 1825, in extension, to proceed to Madras, on Medical Certificate.

54th Regiment—Ensign Clarke, from 27th July to 27th August 1825, to remain at Calcutta, on Medical Certificate.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th July, 1825.

His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Major-General Jasper Nicolls, C. B., to the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies, vice Major-General Sewell, who has resigned.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 27th July, 1825.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments:

4th Light Dragoons.

Cancels Cornet Bulkly's promotion, vice Daly. — Cornet Wilford Bulkley to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Methold promoted in the 75th Foot, 14th October, 1824.

James Richard Somerville, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Bulkley promoted, 14th October, 1824.

To be Lieutenants without Purchase.

Cornet Mervyn Richardson, vice Anderson deceased, 2d May, 1824.

Cornet Charles Agnew, vice Carroll deceased, 9th December, 1824.

To be Cornets by Purchase.

Ensign Somerville William Harcourt Ramsbottom, from the 99th Foot, vice Richardson, 18th November, 1825.

John Alexander Henderson, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Agnew, 9th December, 1824.

11th Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant Barton Parker Browne to be Captain without purchase, vice Smith deceased, 5th May, 1824.

Cornet William Wymer to be Lieutenant, vice Browne, 5th May, 1825.

William Handley, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Wymer, 18th November, 1824.

16th Light Dragoons.

William Vernon Jillard, Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Stuart who retires, 6th Jan. 1825.

1st Foot.

Lieutenant Leonard Henry Dobbin to be Captain without purchase, vice Gell deceased, 20th February, 1824.

Cancels Ensign M'Gregor's promotion, vice Suter deceased. — Ensign James M'Gregor to be Lieutenant, vice Dobbin, 25th November 1824.

To be Ensigns.

Alexander Barry Montgomerie, Gent. vice M'Gregor, 25th November, 1824.

Hedworth Huddleston Williamson, Gent. vice Gordon promoted in the 6th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

6th Foot.

Brevet-Colonel John Gardiner to be Lieutenant Colonel without purchase, 18th Dec. 1824.

Brevet-Major Sackville Taylor to be Major, vice Gardiner, 18th December, 1824.

To be Lieutenants without Purchase.

Ensign John Windsor Stuart, 18th Dec. 1824.

Ensign Charles Lee Martin, ditto.

Ensign Frederick Richardson, ditto,

Lieutenant Thomas Ratcliff, from half-pay 61st Foot, 19th December, 1824.

Lieutenant Thomas Meriton, from half-pay 3d West India Regiment, 19th December, 1824.

Second Lieutenant Arthur Smith, from 60th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

Second Lieutenant John Kelly, from the 60th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

Second Lieutenant George Forman Morden, from the 23d Foot, 20th December, 1824.

Ensign Cecil Hammond, from the 10th Foot 20th December, 1824.

Ensign James Wilson, from the 53th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

Ensign Joseph Bowlby, from the 14th Foot, 20th December, 1824.

Ensign George Gordon, from the 1st Foot, vice Meredith promoted, 20th December, 1824.

To be Ensigns without Purchase.

Bernard Topham Ford Bowes, Gent. 18th December, 1824.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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